# The Outlook

Vol. 60 December 10, 1898 No. 15

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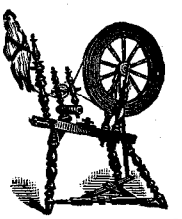

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# The Outlook

Published Weekly

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**Treaty Negotiations** The joint sessions of the week held by the Peace Commissioners at Paris have not, as had been hoped might be the case, resulted in the final and formal adopting of the treaty. The prolonged session of Monday of the present week is reported to have brought about substantial progress in the negotiations, but it is not at all improbable that another week or even more may be needed for the satisfactory adjustment of all details. There is believed to be no serious disagreement as to the main points of the treaty between the American and Spanish Commissioners, but the latter find it hard to abandon their settled habit of constantly struggling for delay at every step. In all, eighteen articles are to be included in the treaty. There is room for a perfectly fair difference of opinion as to whether what may be called the extra-protocol concessions and agreements asked for by this country—namely, the stipulations about the Caroline Islands, the acquisition of cable and coaling stations, the renewal of commercial treaties, and a few other minor matters—should be included in the main treaty, or should be made the subject of a second treaty. On the one hand, Spain may argue with considerable force that these subjects do not belong to the treaty of peace, which should, Spain might say, be occupied solely with the questions out of which the war grew and the punitive measures demanded from the defeated nation by the victor, and that all other agreements between the two countries should be kept separate and stand on the same basis as an ordinary treaty. On the other hand, our Commissioners may urge that there are practical reasons of convenience and mutual benefit in combining into one agreement all matters now under discussion between the two countries. Advices from Washington indicate that, as might be expected, the irresponsible newspaper rumors about a supposed disagreement between the American Commissioners themselves are entirely without basis of fact.

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**The Outlook for Spain** However definite the connection between Spanish character and the present condition of Spain, it is impossible not to sympathize with those Spaniards who recognize the desperate state of affairs in that country. There must be a very considerable number of such men; and the outlook for Spain from every point of view is pathetic in the extreme. One of the most influential of the Conservative leaders, Señor Sivela, recently wrote to a Spanish newspaper, as quoted in the New York "Nation:"

> Our actual situation is the most calamitous that has been seen since our nationality was constituted, and so badly, by the Catholic monarchs. If those who are in a position to exercise an influence upon public opinion do not unite, it will soon be all up with us. There is no time to lose. If we do not forget all our differences and put all hands to the pumps, the ship and cargo will be lost.

Spain suffers from many causes; but one of the great difficulties which she faces to-day in the attempt to deal with the existing situation is the impossibility to secure anything like united public action. The Conservative party is divided into five or six small groups which can very rarely be persuaded into even temporary agreement. There are divisions in the Liberal party; and a revolt which has given Sagasta a great deal of trouble has recently been headed by Señor Gamazo. Then there are the Republicans, the existence of whose organization is a constant menace to the dynasty; and behind the Republicans are the Carlists, who are always plotting, and who may at any moment, in a sudden crisis, become dangerous. The resources of the country are very largely drained; there is the greatest need of moderation, wisdom, and



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leadership; and yet, although Spain does not lack public men of high character and of considerable ability, no statesman has appeared on the scene, nor is any likely to appear under existing conditions, which tend to develop party rather than national leaders. Under these circumstances, as the "Nation" points out, the only restraining force brought to bear upon Spain, besides her heavy calamities, is the influence of France; for France, although not without serious internal commotions, is a unit when it comes to the question of the leadership of the Latin races.

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**A Significant Contrast**

The Spaniards have shown all along conspicuous inability to understand the directness of American methods. They are so accustomed by the habit of centuries to indirection, procrastination, and the diplomacy which eludes and postpones until the very last moment, that they have found it almost impossible to comprehend a people who say at the very beginning precisely what they mean. It has taken the Spanish Commissioners in Paris a good many weeks to discover the directness and sincerity of the statements of the American Commissioners. A striking contrast was seen last week in the installation of the new Supreme Court at Santiago. The significant figure in the room was not to be found among the judges who were solemnly inducted into office in imposing gowns, but in the unassuming figure of General Wood, informally dressed, with only the most insignificant insignia of rank about him. He had been suddenly invited to the palace, and had gone without stopping to don his full uniform. As the New York "Evening Sun" points out, this simple soldier, the exponent, not of militarism, but of the supremacy of the civil power, represented American ideas. A Spanish soldier in that presence would have embodied a power higher than the courts; the American soldier was the representative of a power behind the courts and not above them. The very simplicity of General Wood's appearance, in striking contrast to that of the judges, was significant of certain essential differences between the Spaniard and the American which go far to explain the decline of the one and the advance of the other. Insignia of office and dignity of apparel are of value because of what they represent, and they are likely to grow in use in this country; but it is characteristic of the American, as of the Englishman, to attach weight and authority to ideas and not to trappings, to men and not to uniforms.

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**The "Atlantic Monthly" on Our New Possessions**

The "Atlantic Monthly" contains three significant and interesting articles on our new possessions. The first, by Benjamin Kidd, lays stress on the facts that the temperate regions of the world are already civilized; that the coming era is one of great industrial expansion; that the trade of the world in the future will be largely a trade with the tropics; that already over one-third of the entire imports of the United States are from tropical regions; that it is thus commercially demonstrable that if the United States is to take its place industrially among the nations of the world, it must prepare itself for new trade relations with tropical regions; and he argues from the experience of England that there is no reason why we should not create a civil service competent to deal with the problem thus presented. Mr. W. A. Ireland sketches the history of European countries with tropical colonies, and draws the conclusion that "any attempt to govern the tropical possessions of the United States on democratic principles is doomed to certain failure;" and that "without forced labor, or, at least, some form of indentured labor, large industries cannot be developed in tropical colonies." He proceeds on the mistaken assumption that what has not been cannot be; but though his information is very compactly and briefly stated, and though we think his premise mistaken, his article sheds no inconsiderable light on the problem of what should be the first steps in colonial administration. The article of C. E. Boyd seems to us more valuable, because it traces the history of the States' experience in dealing with new territories.

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**Mr. Chamberlain on the Anglo-American Alliance**

Not less significant and in some respects still more valuable is the article by Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, on recent developments of policy in the United States and their relation to an Anglo-American Alliance, published in the December "Scribner's." Mr. Chamberlain starts out with the familiar fact

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that the English people have for a long time entertained friendly feelings for and desire for close relationship with the Americans. He says that the English "would not shrink even from an alliance *contra mundum*, in defense of the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race—of humanity, justice, freedom, and equality of rights." But he insists that any such alliance should be left to arise out of the exigency which may demand it, and that any attempt to pledge the two nations beforehand to combined offensive and defensive action in all circumstances must inevitably break down and be a source of danger instead of strength." He finds the ground of mutual fellowship and co-operation between these two countries "not in the excess of jingoes or the greed of interested individuals, but in the great moral forces which move a free people in the presence of injustice and wrong perpetrated against innocent men and helpless women and children." He says that if the United States could have joined hands with Great Britain three years ago, and allowed her fleet to co-operate with the British navy, the Armenians might have been protected from the prolonged and horrible massacres inflicted on them. Turning to our colonial question, he points out the fact that "in India, where 300,000,000 of people acknowledge the Queen as Empress, the total white garrison is only 70,000 men;" "while in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, protected States, the West Indies, and West Africa, not a single white regiment is stationed for the maintenance of our rule, which is secured entirely by colored soldiers and police under British officers;" and he thinks this experience goes far to refute the objections of those Americans who anticipate that a colonial policy would require an immense standing army. He believes that British experience indicates that the task involved in bringing order out of chaos in Cuba and the Philippines is not nearly so great as some American pessimists imagine, and also indicates that the enlargement of the civil service and the expansion of National responsibility will secure the necessary purification in our political life.

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**The Dreyfus Case**

Unless the Court of Cassation or the Government interferes, the trial of Colonel Picquart before court martial will take place on Monday of next week. So far the Court has shown no intention of interfering; and the Prime Minister has apparently committed himself to the same position. In a rather weak speech M. Dupuy declared that France had been attempting to harmonize two antagonistic forces—the army and the democracy; and there was a note of despondency in what he said, as if he doubted whether that harmony could be much longer maintained. He does not seem to have even hinted at a solution of the question which would make the army the servant of the democracy. The awe of the civilian for the soldier, and the glorification of the army, which has been the cause of so many disasters to the French people, are still perilously prevalent. At the moment interest centers in the question whether the action of the Military Governor of Paris will precipitate a crisis in the relations of the Government and the army. If the trial of Colonel Picquart by court martial takes place, it will be in defiance of a rapidly growing and very deep feeling throughout France; and in case the brave officer is found guilty of the charges against him, a revision of his case will be as inevitable as was a revision of the case of Captain Dreyfus. Serious apprehension of some kind of *coup d'état* on the part of the General Staff seems to be widely felt; but there are reasons to believe that these apprehensions will not be realized. There is at present no military leader in France. General Zurlinden is not in any sense a great soldier; nor has he any of the superficial qualities which gave Boulanger a temporary prestige. There is nothing in the man or in his record to make the French army follow at his heels. On the other hand, Colonel Picquart is said to be very popular through the army; and it must be added that it is very doubtful whether the French army of to-day could be handled like the French army of former times, in defiance of the civil authorities. The army itself is penetrated with republicanism; and it is doubtful whether it is any longer a mechanical machine in the hands of the General Staff.

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**Turkish Rule in Crete**

Crete is at last free from the presence of Turkish troops; but it is significant that their departure had to be hastened by a very pointed demonstration on the part of a French gunboat. After two hundred and fifty years Turkish rule has come to an end; and it is not surprising that the event was solemnized

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by the Christians in a thanksgiving service at Canea. During the two and a half centuries of Ottoman rule there have been insurrections in almost every decade; and probably no country in the world can show a longer record of futile courage and hopeless heroism put down with more savage barbarity than can the island of Crete. The insurgents are coming in from all parts of the island and giving up their arms. Prince George of Greece, the new High Commissioner, is expected to assume his duties on the 18th of the present month; and a programme for his reception, which will fitly mark the significance of the event, has been arranged by the foreign admirals. There seems to be a good deal of fear at Constantinople that the success of Crete in getting rid of Turkish rule will revive the periodic outbreaks in Macedonia; for the Macedonians are in nearly as bad a case as the Cretans, and are as eager for liberation from the yoke under which they have so long been living.

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**Reform in Italy**

In his recent speech from the throne the King of Italy promised an amnesty at some future time for political prisoners, with special reference, of course, to the men concerned in the recent outbreaks. It is understood that this amnesty will not include the leaders in the disorder. The King seems to have some appreciation of the fact that there were real grievances behind that outbreak; unluckily, he makes no promise of reforms, but contents himself with certain vague generalizations about the supremacy of the law and the necessity of obeying it. In only one respect were the popular grievances seriously considered; and that was in the matter of financial reform. The financial condition is recognized, but is regarded as, on the whole, hopeful; and a long series of reforms, mostly of an educational character, is promised, with a programme for an extensive system of public works. The King also proposes certain steps looking to the improvement of the condition of the inferior clergy, by which he probably intends to remove some of the grievances of the Catholic Church. The unsatisfactory part of the King's treatment of the situation in Italy is to be found in his proposed increase of the navy, and in the fact that he apparently hopes to ease the financial situation by spending money lavishly on public works. This savors too much of the old-time methods of solving financial problems; what is needed in Italy is not increase of expenditure, but rigid economy and equalization of taxation.

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**A Short-Lived Federation**

Just five weeks ago The Outlook recorded the formation of the United States of Central America; now the total collapse of that federation, after hardly more than a month's existence, must be noted. No chain is stronger than its weakest link; in this case all of the links may truly be described as weak, but the weakest, and that which caused the sudden collapse of the federation, was Salvador. An attempt was made by the troops in that State, acting under the orders of the central government, to suppress an outbreak in Salvador which was in the nature of a revolt against the proposed coalition. It soon appeared that the sentiment in Salvador was generally opposed to the coalition, and that this attempt was doomed to be a complete failure. This is not the first effort to form a coalition between the States of Central America; indeed, such a federation was tried, and met for a time with some success, immediately after these States separated from Mexico. At that time all five of the Central American States joined in a Union; and while that first experiment was unsuccessful, it is probably true that no coalition can be permanent which is not based on the same principle—namely, the union of all the five States—Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. The Commission which for the month of November held in its hands the central authority of the federated Government, after the failure of the effort to suppress the insurrection in Salvador very sensibly determined that there was no other course than dissolution of the new Government; and the final authority and sovereignty of each of the three States concerned has been handed back to those States, which will resume their former condition as independent, sovereign nations. The only important concern of the United States in this matter is related to the future of the Nicaragua Canal plan; and it is generally considered that the United States can deal with more satisfactory results with a single Republic than with a Federation. The fundamental difficulty with all these attempts of South American and Central American States to consolidate is the lack

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of knowledge on the part of the peoples of those States of what constitutes a truly republican government, and a total ignorance of constitutional principles. Already a new scheme for combining the five little republics is being discussed; but, in the light of the past, the probability of its being carried out is decidedly small.

❀

**English Criminal Law**

An Act of Parliament reforming the procedure of the English criminal law has recently been passed. From time immemorial the presumption that an accused man is innocent until proved guilty has tended to minimize certain disabilities under which prisoners have been placed in England, and the present measure is intended to remove these disabilities. Judging by the criticisms of British journals, the attempt has not been wholly successful, but a great improvement has undoubtedly been made. Before the passage of this act neither a prisoner nor his wife could give evidence in his or her behalf. Prisoners were allowed to question witnesses and address the jury, but under such restrictions that new evidence was rarely disclosed. They easily became confused through misunderstanding their rights, and derived very little benefit from them. Under the new law a prisoner may give evidence in his own behalf, may question witnesses, may be questioned by the judge and jury, and also, as before, address the latter. He may also be cross-examined on his own statements, and his wife may likewise be compelled to appear as a witness either for or against him. Some changes have been made in the law concerning the evidence of habitual criminals. If one of these should decline to give evidence, the court will not allow any comment to be made on the fact; and if one of them should be arrested for crime and should choose to give evidence in his own favor at the trial, reference to his previous record is not permitted. The last two changes are not looked upon with much favor, because the jury are thereby prevented from acquiring a knowledge of the prisoner's character to aid them in reaching a just verdict. The habitual criminal, generally astute enough to take advantage of his rights at the trial, will generally save himself by refusing to give evidence; but if he should decide to do so and proceeds to make statements as to his good character, he may then be cross-examined on these statements, and in that case is not likely to defeat the ends of justice.

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**England on the Chinese Coast**

The report that the English have taken possession of the Chusan Islands, if true, is very important, not only on account of the value of the islands, which are unusually fertile and fortunate in situation, but because of their strategic relation to the Chinese coast. They command the approach to the Yang-tse River, and therefore the great channel of trade with the interior of the Empire. England has for some time past claimed the valley of the Yang-tse as within the sphere of her influence; and if she has taken possession of Chusan, she has put that claim on the most substantial basis. The islands are also of importance because they command the approach to Shanghai; and they are of still wider importance because they command the southern approach to the Yellow Sea, the northern approaches to which Japan practically holds, with Great Britain, at Wei-Hai-Wei. A glance at the map makes it clear that the seizure of these islands practically puts Great Britain in command of the Yellow Sea. Controlling the north Chinese coast and the approach to Peking from Wei-Hai-Wei, established at Hong-Kong and dominating Canton, with the Chusan Islands in her hands, and with the Japanese in possession of Formosa, England has a grip on the coast of China which it would be extremely difficult for any other Power to disturb.

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**American Trade in Russia**

Mr. W. T. Stead, who has lately visited Russia, has been giving his impressions of that country, and in connection therewith notes the advance of American trade interests and the growing influence of American inventiveness and business methods upon Russian enterprise. American capital is helping to build the Trans-Siberian Railway, and American geologists and engineers are investigating conditions of mining, agriculture, and public works. In the latter field we seem to have attained some enviable successes. "American engineers," says Mr. Stead, "are everywhere. One American is superintending the constructing of new steel works near St. Petersburg. Bates's dredges are to deepen the Volga, the Dnieper, the Don, and I know not how many Russian rivers besides." The views of some eminent Russians

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upon our own social and political life are both amusing and suggestive. M. Pobedonostseff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod and the originator of the persecutions against dissenters, shows his interest in our religious welfare by expressing profound alarm at the probable triumph of the Roman Catholic religion in the United States, and, in the political sphere, looks upon the power of Richard Croker as ominous of the decay of popular government. A matter of more practical and appreciable interest is touched upon when Mr. Stead refers to the influence of Mr. Hitchcock, our Ambassador to Russia, in disseminating the idea that the United States has definite principles in regard to American trade interests in China, and will brook no interference with the policy of the open door.

❀

**Secretary Alger's Report** The report of the Secretary of War is naturally chiefly occupied with a review of the military operations of the year. We need not follow in detail Secretary Alger's rather colorless and condensed report of the military operations. Nothing is said about the criticisms made on the conduct of the campaign and the treatment of the private soldiers. There are many recommendations for the future government and organization of the army included in the report; but certainly some of the more important questions relating to reorganization are entirely avoided. This is particularly true of the question as to the improvement or reorganizing of the system of feeding, transporting, and handling the troops in the field. Secretary Alger recommends that the regular army should be permanently increased to one hundred thousand men and the necessary officers; and that a part of the army should be recruited from the inhabitants of the islands now coming under the care of the United States. He also urgently recommends that the Government take steps at once to supply food for the destitute people, especially in Cuba; and truly adds that not only food but employment should be furnished. The suggestion is made in this connection that the United States might construct a railroad throughout the length of Cuba, with branch roads to the leading cities. The question of sanitation is briefly recommended for immediate attention. On the financial side, Secretary Alger reports that the estimate of extraordinary appropriation required for the six months beginning with January 1 next is something over $60,000,000. The total estimated expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is put at $195,250,377. The extraordinary war appropriations which were made available until January 1, 1899, amounted to $221,828,112, of which $22,564,744 had been expended before July 1, 1898, which is of course the end of the period covered by this report. Secretary Alger includes in his report many important telegrams and dispatches received during the war; but they do not materially affect the history of operations as it has been generally described in the press. A separate paragraph is given to the important subject of obtaining smokeless powder; and something like an apology is made for the fact that our army was without any adequate supply at the outbreak of the war. To most people the excuse will seem totally insufficient when we remember that war was threatened and discussed, not only for months, but for more than a year, before its actual outbreak; it would seem clearly a part of ordinary prudence to have laid in a supply of what has come to be an absolute necessity of modern warfare.

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**Federal Interference in the States** The President has caused an investigation to be made into the attack upon James W. Talbot in South Carolina, and, as a result, the Grand Jury has indicted nine persons under a statute of the United States making it a criminal offense to intimidate any citizen in the free exercise of his rights. The New York "Evening Post," which commends the action of the Administration in this matter, complains that it has not taken similar action in the case of the riots in Illinois, and attributes the action in the one case and the non-action in the other to the fact that South Carolina is Democratic and Southern, while Illinois is Republican and Northern. In this judgment it curiously ignores the fact that the President has not taken any such action respecting the riots in North Carolina, which is also Democratic and Southern. It might easily have found a more commendable reason for the different course pursued by the President in the different cases. In South Carolina an employee of the Post-Office was prevented from discharging his duties, and it is the business of the President to take official notice of any such interference with Federal offices and the conduct of the mails. In North Carolina and

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in Illinois there was no such interference with any Federal office or any Federal function. The right of the President under the Constitution to interfere in the local affairs of a State is very doubtful, except when his interference is called for by the Executive of the State, when Federal officers are prevented by violence from fulfilling their duties in the State, or when the disturbance in the State assumes such proportions that it amounts to a war against the United States, or at least jeopardizes that republican form of government which it is made the duty of the Federal Government to guarantee. The section of the Revised Statutes declaring it to be lawful for the President to suppress insurrection within the States when the constituted authorities fail to do so must be interpreted in accordance with and not in disregard of the general provisions of the Constitution.

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**New York's Canal Scandal** Judge Countryman, the special counsel to whom the report of the New York Canal Commission was referred to determine whether judicial proceedings should be instituted against State officers in charge of the canal work, has reported that criminal action should be brought against State Engineer Adams and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge. Judge Countryman's report is little more than a clear affirmation of the judicial character of the findings of the State Commission. There is no evidence, he says, upon which the contractors could be proven to have defrauded the State, and there is no use of proceeding against them for the damage the State has sustained. "Public officers, however, occupy a different position. They are the representatives of the State, charged with a public trust, and their action must conform to the authority conferred and the duties imposed on them by law." Judge Countryman then proceeds to show that the singularly inaccurate estimates and the costly classifications of earth as rock were matters for which the State Engineer and the Superintendent were directly responsible. Assistant engineers also had some share in the responsibility, but inasmuch as one of their number was discharged for refusing to make the affidavit desired by his superiors, these subordinates could not justly be held liable. Those who had the power to prevent the abuses must be held responsible. On the receipt of this report from the Attorney-General, Governor Black decided that this official should begin proceedings at once. Inasmuch as the case must be prosecuted under the incoming administration, Governor-elect Roosevelt has been asked by Governor Black to name Judge Countryman's associate as counsel for the State. Meanwhile State Superintendent Aldridge has requested to be relieved pending the investigation, and his request has been granted.

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**The Streets Obstructed** The severe storm of last week created an emergency in New York with which the Street-Cleaning Department found itself unable to cope successfully. The streets were for a time almost impassable. The Street-Cleaning Commissioner defended himself, when criticised, by holding the Board of Aldermen responsible for not giving him the authority, when he asked for it several weeks ago, to make contracts with trucking companies for the removal of snow; and holding the Dock Department responsible because it gave the privilege of but one dock below Canal Street to his Department from which snow could be dumped into the river. The result was that carts stood in line all day waiting to dump their loads. The Deputy Commissioner is the same man who served in that capacity under the late Street Commissioner, Colonel Waring, and he is the executive of the Department. He claims that the present Commissioner is meeting the difficulties as well as they have ever been met under the limitations imposed by lack of money and privileges. Naturally, the greatest discomfort and danger from streets swimming in slush that was at places two feet deep running over the curb, is in the tenement-house regions. Watching the children going through those streets to and from school recalled to mind a remark of Colonel Waring's, "When I saw that these children had no rubbers, I made up my mind to make rubbers unnecessary in these districts." All sorts of charges are made against the Street-Cleaning Department: that it has gone back to the old method of employing the men under the local political leaders; that it has tolerated the padrone system, if it has not encouraged it. The city pays $2 per day to the street-cleaners. It is claimed that the padrones pay to the men but $1.25, and it is intimated that the men employed by local district leaders pay for the privilege of

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working to the men who secure them employment. The Street-Cleaning Department denies these charges, and claims that it would be impossible for a man to receive less than $2 per day, as the money is paid directly to the worker and not to the representative of a number. There seems to be truth in the statement that the District Superintendent is hiring the men he employs for the city in his district instead of having them hired at the Department of Street-Cleaning and sent to him from headquarters. The danger of this system is obvious, and it is a retrograde movement. The citizens of New York are again reminded of the unwisdom of losing control of the water-front.

**Country School-Houses** A committee has been appointed by the New York State Superintendent of Schools to examine competitive plans for school buildings costing from $600 to $3,000; these plans to be loaned to the local authorities about to erect such buildings; the object is to secure plans embodying the best methods in school-building construction. Many communities cannot employ architects to devise plans, and the result is, in many cases, the erection of buildings totally unfit for school purposes. It is believed that school buildings meeting every demand of sanitary and hygienic knowledge can be erected at no greater cost than inferior structures under the old system. In the last annual report of the State Superintendent of Education this question of the defects of school buildings in the rural districts was discussed, and to his wisdom and foresight are due this new movement for the better housing of the school-children of the State.

**"Sky-Scrapers" and Fire** In a wild tumult of storm the upper part of one of the new, modern steel-frame buildings, sixteen stories high, was burned in New York on Sunday night, presenting a spectacle against the darkness of the sky which was both striking and ominous. The fire began in an ordinary, non-fireproof business building (the store of Rogers, Peet & Co., at Broadway and Warren Street), and when this became a white-hot furnace the flames leaped up one hundred and fifty feet to the windows on the twelfth floor of the great Home Life Insurance Building, and thence spread through the air-shaft and windows and into some of the upper floors of the adjacent Postal Telegraph Building, until these floors appeared to be one solid mass of flame. It was long ago predicted that when fire took hold of a sky-scraper the modern appliances for extinguishing fires would be unavailable. That prediction was amply fulfilled. It was impossible to control the flames. The stone cracked, the steel beams were twisted and warped in the tremendous heat, and the Fire Department—one of the best in the world—stood by and saw the great bonfire burn itself out. Here, clearly, is a new element which must be taken into account in the building of these great structures. Chief Bonner, of the Fire Department, last winter, after the Vanderbilt Building fire, said plainly that the Department could do nothing with a fire once well started in the upper stories of these "sky-scrapers," and after the fire of Sunday night he said: "I am opposed to abnormally high buildings. One hundred and twenty-five feet is high enough. One hundred and fifty ought to be the limit. We can't fight a fire any higher than that."

**A Model City Charter** The signal feature of the Conference of the National Municipal League, held at Indianapolis last week, was the presentation of a carefully considered report upon a model city charter. The Committee which has been at work upon this report during the last year consisted of Horace E. Deming, Albert Shaw, and Professor Frank J. Goodnow, of New York; Charles Richardson, Professor Leo S. Rowe, and Secretary C. R. Woodruff, of Philadelphia; and George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg—certainly as well-informed a body of specialists on municipal matters as could easily be secured. The Committee has in the main tried to urge no feature not somewhere actually employed, but none the less it has found that nearly every proposed feature requires in some State a change in the Constitution. It therefore simplifies matters by offering in the first place constitutional amendments giving every city of 25,000 people power to frame its own charter, restricting State action to matters requiring State uniformity, and forbidding the State Legislature to pass acts applying to single cities or groups of cities except by a vote of nearly three to one, when the cities themselves object. These amend-

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ments would give to American cities "home rule" powers now unknown east of the Mississippi, and would practically allow each city to decide upon its own interests save where co-operation is necessary to secure the State's interests. Having thus formulated the constitutional principle of local self-government, the Committee proceeds to draft the outlines of a city charter. The chief recommendations are as follows:

1. Separation of administrative and legislative powers.
2. The concentration of all administrative powers in the Mayor, who shall also have power to prepare the municipal budget.
3. A council having but a single branch, elected for six years on a general ticket, with power to diminish but not to increase any item in the Mayor's budget.
4. Civil Service Reform regulations protecting minor officials from discharge for political or religious opinions.
5. Constitutional provisions preventing councils from granting franchises for over twenty-one years, and requiring itemized accounts from operating companies.

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**Advantages and Difficulties** That such a charter will nowhere immediately be adopted the Committee fully realizes. It is likely, however, to exert a considerable influence upon charter deliberations in all parts of the country. The suggestions regarding public franchises furnish rather surprising evidence of the development of public sentiment in favor of the public ownership of the value of all special privileges along the public streets. The demand that Civil Service Reform shall be so applied as to protect the intellectual independence of minor officials is also made in a way to elicit the sympathy of every right-feeling citizen. No less popular also will be the general provision that legislative and administrative powers shall be separated. This plan has American traditions back of it, and is along the line of National development. The Committee, however, will find difficulty in persuading the people that this principle will allow of its own proposal that the Mayor shall make up the budget, and the power of the Legislature be restricted to the reduction of items. The control of taxation and expenditure has been the legislative prerogative ever since there was free government, and the proposal to transfer this power almost bodily to the executive is simply Napoleonism or Boulangism. The Committee, we fear, in looking for a short cut to good city government, has sought it in the transfer of absolute power to the Mayor, just as impatient reformers a generation ago sought it in the transfer of absolute power to the State governments. But the evils of democracy are not to be thus cured. To have a single man responsible for the conduct of all public affairs might give efficient government for a season, just as absolutism always promises to do; but in the end it prevents the awakening of public thought on public questions, which is essential to wholesome political life.

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# The President's Message

The principal recommendations of the President's Message may be briefly epitomized thus:

Concerning the future of our new possessions, no recommendation.

An interoceanic canal subject to the control of this Government.

Approval of the Czar's proposal for disarmament.

Urgency of demand on Turkey for indemnity.

Exemption by international agreement of all private property from capture by belligerent powers.

Treasury notes redeemed by gold to be reissued only in exchange for gold.

Increase of the army to 100,000 men.

Increase of the navy by three battle-ships, three first-class armored cruisers, and nine smaller cruisers.

The natural curiosity of the country to know what course the President desires to see pursued respecting Porto Rico and the Philippines will be disappointed by his politic reticence, yet it cannot be said that this reticence is evasive or cowardly. His reason for it he states with absolute frankness, and that seems to us quite sufficient to justify his position:

> I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until the Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule. As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people

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to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success.

In so far as the President indicates any policy, it is that which The Outlook has been urging for weeks; we therefore naturally approve its adoption. He assumes the Nation's responsibility to put a better government in the place of the one which has been destroyed; and he proposes, as means to this end, temporary military rule while preparing for a government just and beneficent, and founded on and in accord with democratic principles. He is explicit in declaring for self-government in Cuba, and as it can hardly be supposed that he would advise democracy in one island and permanent military rule in another, it must be assumed that he favors some form of self-government for the Philippines.

The Outlook agrees with the President that recent events have demonstrated the necessity of an interoceanic canal. We are not so clear as he seems to be that it must be the Nicaragua Canal, or that it must be under the control of the United States Government. General Abbott's recent article in the "Forum" has presented a very strong case for the Panama Canal, too strong to be disregarded, though certainly not final or conclusive. The same views will be found presented in another column by Mr. E. V. Smalley. The question whether such a canal should be national or international, whether built and controlled by our Government or built by private enterprise and under international protection, is, in the light of the history of the Suez Canal, at least a debatable question. Of one thing The Outlook is very clear: if the United States Government is to build or help build the canal, the United States Government should control it. The history of the Pacific Railroads should not be repeated in a new form at the Isthmus.

America's approval of the Czar's proposal is shown by the President to be a matter of course. Indeed, he shows that the example of the United States has anticipated the plan of the Czar:

> The active military force of the United States, as measured by our population, territorial area, and taxable wealth, is, and under any conceivable prospective conditions must continue to be, in time of peace so conspicuously less than that of the armed Powers to whom the Czar's appeal is especially addressed, that the question can have for us no practical importance save as marking an auspicious step toward the betterment of the condition of the modern peoples and the cultivation of peace and good will among them; but in this view it behooves us as a nation to lend countenance and aid to the beneficent project.

A firm policy in maintaining the rights of American citizens in Turkey, and in demanding reparation for those citizens there whose property has been destroyed and whose safety has been endangered, has repeatedly been urged by The Outlook. On this point the President says:

> The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman Porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by reason of the destruction of the property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justice.

All true Americans will rejoice that the demand for indemnity is to be pressed upon Turkey. It cannot be pressed too urgently.

The Outlook has long urged that it is folly for the United States Government to give its creditors option when it pays, and its debtors option when they pay. It should either follow the example of France and pay silver or gold according to the state of its treasury, or it should demand gold from its debtors in order that it may have gold to pay its own debts. The President's recommendation that notes which are paid in gold shall not be reissued except for gold is one very slight step in this direction. Of course this means a contraction of the currency, and that would be a serious evil, if not counteracted by some other accompanying measures. On the whole, it must be said that the President's Message does not indicate that he has formed any definite financial policy; and a definite financial policy, clearly stated and vigorously pressed, appears to us one of the foremost needs of the Nation at the present time.

The President's recommendation that "the Executive be authorized to correspond with the Governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating in the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers," is in accordance with the previous progress of civilization. There is no adequate reason why this principle, now universally recognized in

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war upon land, should not be followed in war upon the sea. It dishonors war to make it an occasion of private booty; and the more nearly war can be brought to a conflict between armed forces, and these alone, the more will it be robbed of its most cruel features. This view has already been urged during this war by The Outlook in common with a number of leading American journals, and we trust that Congress will adopt the suggestion of the President and renew this proposal, in the interest of civilization, to the other nations of the earth.

The increase of our regular army seems to us a necessity; perhaps the increase of our navy is no less necessary. But to the consideration of this topic we shall recur hereafter. As to the army, the President says:

> There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, one hundred thousand men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, power should be given to the President to enlist that force if in his discretion it should be necessary; and the further direction should be given him to recruit for the army, within the above limit, from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged.

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## Preparing for His Coming

Tissot's pictures, now on exhibition in this city, which portray the Life of Christ in a long series of carefully studied and highly elaborated representations of incidents and scenes, make us aware again of the extreme intimacy of that life with the lives of men. It was in contact with his fellows that, one by one, in beautiful succession, the harmonious traits in the character of Christ came to the surface and were evident even to those who could not understand them. It was by touching human need, suffering, sin, and death in so many places and under so many conditions that the power of Christ, both as a healer and as a revealer of truth, was evidenced. The whole history of the marvelous three years of ministry is involved in the history of a great company of forgotten men and women who were the contemporaries of the Master. There is a significance in this disclosure of the divine life only as it comes into close proximity with the human life, of the divine power only as it is invoked by the necessity of the human need, and of the divine life only as it is called out by the helplessness of the human soul, which men and women of this day must not overlook. There can be no real interpretation of faith in Christ which does not take the language of daily service; there can be no preparation for his coming which is not evidenced, not only by personal rectitude, but by the expansion of that rectitude into a consistent and whole-hearted devotion to the interests of men. Under the guidance of an honest but mistaken idea, the ascetics of the early Christian centuries and of the Middle Ages endeavored to make themselves acceptable to God and to lead the life of holiness by taking themselves out of the stir of the world. This is not the New Testament idea; it is not the profoundest religious conception; it was not the way of Christ. If a man is to become righteous, he must form his character under the pressure of the temptations and work of the world; if he is to bring out all that is sweetest and holiest in his own nature, these qualities must be evoked by the pressure of the needs of others upon his soul day by day. There is no religious life which is not a life of helpfulness; there is no piety which does not bear the fruit of service. To prepare for Christ's coming is to go before him into the places of darkness and sadness with the ministry of service and healing.

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## A Note of Warning

One of the great charms of New York has been its clear skies. There are many days in the year when that sky is not only cloudless, but undimmed by any exhalations from the manufacturing life of the city. It is only within a few months past that columns of black smoke, arising here and there, have begun to imperil the purity of the air. These black columns are becoming altogether too frequent; they suggest the alarming possibility of the fate which has overtaken so many Western towns, and against which most of them have heretofore struggled in vain. Cleveland, which ought to be, and in some respects still is, one of the most beautiful cities in the country, has been frightfully marred by the soot which is precipitated upon it by its factories. The beauty of Euclid Avenue, once its pride, has been very seriously defaced; and the life of the trees, which formed its charm, very gravely menaced. Three times the city of Cleveland

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has passed an ordinance for the purpose of abating this nuisance, and twice the ordinance has been pronounced unconstitutional by the courts. This shows the difficulty in dealing with this nuisance when it has once become well established. That it imposes a very serious burden on the residents of smoke-ridden cities, besides destroying half the charm of life, need not be pointed out. It is impossible to believe that New York will voluntarily permit this monstrous outrage on its health, its comfort, and its beauty; but the time has come when public attention must be called to the multiplication of factories which are sending out these defiling columns of smoke; and it is time to put a strong hand on the nuisance before there is an immense amount of capital organized behind it. The health and beauty of American cities are quite as much to be considered as the wants of their manufacturers. A movement for the purification of the atmosphere of these cities and the protection of their sky-views ought to be organized which should take on National dimensions and significance. At the very moment when there is well-nigh universal endeavor to give people in our cities reasonable transportation, good light, and pure water, it would be an incredible inconsistency to rob them of the blue sky. The sky is a gift of God which it is a profanation to defile.

## The Canadian Commission

The opening of Congress will to a certain extent transfer attention from the work of committees to the political attitude of the Senators in regard to the questions before the Commission now in session at Washington. As a two-thirds majority of the Senate is necessary to the ratification of any treaty which may be made, it would be useless for our Commissioners to assent to any concession to which a majority of the Senate is opposed. It is impossible to say as yet whether Republican Senators are inclined to relax the protective principle in favor of reciprocity with Canada even at this time of good feeling, though it is more probable that Democratic Senators would be quite willing to meet the wishes of the Canadians. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, speaking of Democratic feeling in the Senate, stated in effect that his party would be inclined to favor reciprocity and would welcome any Republican support of it as a confession of protectionist failure. One thing is certain: the friends of New England in the Senate seem unalterably opposed to free salt fish, and this will be an important obstruction to the settlement of the North Atlantic fishery dispute, with which the whole reciprocity question is involved. There is little doubt, however, that President McKinley's influence is to be exerted in favor of some measure of reciprocity, and much is hoped for, especially by the Canadians, from his friendly attitude. If any man in the United States can modify the opposition of Republican Senators, it is President McKinley. Before leaving the political aspect of the question, it is worthy of notice that Sir James Winter, the representative of Newfoundland, has explicitly denied that the island colony has any intention of attempting to negotiate with our Government independently of the Dominion.

It is understood that the Behring Sea question, the alien labor laws, the Alaskan boundary, and the railway bonding privilege have been practically settled by committee deliberations, though details have not been given. The only difficulty that remains in connection with the first named is the price of the Canadian sealing fleet; but the increase asked is not a large sum when compared with the desirability of a settlement. The most important report this week concerns the Rush-Bagot Convention of 1817, whereby restrictions on naval ship-building on the great lakes were imposed, and war-ships, except a few of insignificant tonnage and armament, prohibited from appearing thereon. The sub-joint committee is reported to have recommended the abolition of these conditions and the grant to the United States of the right to use two gunboats, of 1,000 tons displacement each, for naval militia training purposes on these lakes, as well as the right to build war-ships at the coast cities. The ships must, of course, be of a size permitting their passage through existing canals to the sea, and are not to receive their armament until there. In spite of the somewhat vague denial of a Commissioner, there is good reason to believe that this report is in substance true, though minor details of the arrangement have not yet been settled. It is one of the consequences of the improved Anglo-American relations. When the agreement was made, the war of 1812 had only recently been concluded, and the bitter feelings of that time could not permit of any display of naval

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force where it could easily be used against the lake coast cities and towns of the United States and Canada. If, as is practically certain, the new agreement goes into effect, the result will be a new rivalry to our seacoast ship-builders. The latter have hitherto profited by the Rush-Bagot Convention, but the nearness of Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities to the iron supply, and the possession of excellent ship-building plants, will give them great advantage. In all probability many of the smaller vessels of the new navy will be built there. The Canadians would have the same rights as the United States under this agreement.

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# Three Counselors

When a man or nation is brought into a new exigency in which it becomes necessary to depart from the habits or traditions of the past in attempting to solve new problems, there are three counselors whose advice should be sought—Faith, Courage, and Caution—and generally they should be consulted in this order.

Faith recognizes that unknown quality on which man may rely for new adventures. It involves belief that there are resources not yet evoked, forces not yet employed, which are at command and will come at call. The North American Indians saw in this continent only little garden plots which squaws might cultivate, and herds of game which the men might hunt. When men of faith came, faith brought enterprise with it, and enterprise, inspired by faith, discovered fruitfulness in prairies, possibilities of fertility in desert lands when the reservoirs in the hills had watered them, mill-power in the streams, mineral wealth in the mountains—of all which the Indian had never dreamed. The enterprise of faith, by discovering resources before unknown, converted the hunting-ground of three hundred thousand hunters and trappers into the homeland of seventy millions of industrious workers. A hundred years ago the whale fisheries began to fail, and the pessimists lamented the threatened diminishing of the evening lamp; the men of faith discovered the before unknown reservoirs of mineral oil, and later learned how to attach their wires to that great dynamo the rapidly revolving earth, and make it illuminate their cities.

But it is not in nations only that the enterprise of faith finds new resources: it finds them also in man himself. It discovers in him forces which he never knew he possessed, and by calling on them sets them in operation. The enterprise of faith makes the impossible possible. What man can do he never can tell till he tries. Capacity is born of endeavor. When a new opportunity lays on the man of faith a new duty, he does not refuse because it is new; he essays the task, and acquires the power in the attempt to exercise it. If he believes that there is a Providence in events, that the call of life is the call of his Father, that One who knows him better than he knows himself has opened before him the opportunity and laid on him the duty, the faith in himself becomes easier, and the enterprise to which it summons him less appalling. Such faith, rooted and grounded in God, is in no danger of degenerating into self-conceit, unless it is uprooted and replanted in self.

He who has thus faith in the unused resources with which God has provided both nature and man will dare to do great things, and will do them because he dares. He will venture in new paths simply because they are opened before him, without insisting on seeing their end. Believing that he is both guided by a wisdom and reinforced by a power beyond his own, which he may yet make his own if he will, he will not halt when the command, Forward march, comes; he will only hesitate long enough to be sure that he understands its meaning. Like Columbus, he will dare to set sail without determining beforehand whether he is to find a passage or a continent; like Washington, he will dare to begin a campaign without foreseeing whether the end is to be an emancipated colony or a new nation; like Lincoln, he will dare join in the crusade against the continuance of slavery though he does not see how it can be abolished.

When "new occasions bring new duties," the wise man will call into his council chamber these two advisers, and at first these two only: he will ask himself, not what is practicable, but what is right; not what is safe, but what is best; for Faith will assure him that the right is always practicable and the best is always safe. Then he will ask Courage to equip him with the patient enthusiasm that dares, and does because it dares. His marching orders received and interpreted for him by Faith and Courage, then, and not till then, may he invite Caution to join the

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conference. If Caution bids him not enter on the new undertaking, let him reply, You are too late; that question is settled. I have called you to advise me, not what to do, but how to do it. It is for Courage, the courage of faith, to determine what tasks one may undertake; it is for Caution to counsel how they may be best accomplished.

When slavery overspread half this continent, Northern compromisers asked Caution what to do, and did nothing. The abolitionists asked Courage both what to do and how to do it, and accomplished nothing. The anti-slavery men asked Courage what to do and Caution how to do it, and, beginning by putting geographical limitations on slavery, ended by abolishing it altogether. Caution says, The saloon has come to stay—better leave it alone; Courage says, The saloon is a pest—let us immediately abolish it. When Courage is asked what to do and Caution how to do it, the answer is, The saloons are a pest; let us reduce their number and change their character, and so win our victory for temperance. Courage designates duties, Caution counsels how to perform them; Courage determines the ends, Caution selects the means; Courage bids the children of Israel "go forward," Caution counsels them to keep carefully between the sea which serves as a wall on either side, and not, in their fear of the following host, to break ranks and crowd upon and overrun one another.

In the present National issue the Nation shows an evident indication to take its first counsel of faith and courage; this is right. The fact that it never has had a colony or a dependency is no reason why it should not have either or both. They who ask Caution for her counsel bring back word that there are lions in the way. The American people are impatient of such counsels, and wisely so. He who tells Americans that they have no capacity to do for Cuba and the Philippines what England is doing for Egypt take no account of the fact that capacity grows by exercise. What duty do we owe to the Cubans and the Philippines? While we are considering that question Caution has no place in the council chamber. Only Faith and Courage are to be counseled. That question answered, Caution must be called in to determine how to furnish that guidance, guardianship, and fostering care which will promote the most rapid development of liberty in those islands with the least peril and the least delay.

# The Spectator

Those who live and have always lived in a vast city think they know little or nothing of what a neighboring instinct means, and they take a certain prideful satisfaction in tales of making a new friend abroad to discover in him a next-door neighbor at home. But whether they know it or do not know it, the Spectator feels confident that in a latent way the subtle influences of human nearness and remoteness exist as strangely for the most developed cosmopolitan as for every one else. The Spectator knows that if he himself awoke one morning to discover that in the night a neighbor had committed suicide, he would find it making all the difference in the world to him whether it proved to be a next-door neighbor or his next neighbor but one. And, further, he is quite sure that this is not a feeling peculiar to him, but one that even the most polished cosmopolitan would find that he shared with the Spectator. There is an irrepressibly heightened sympathy for a deplorable tragedy next door, simply because it is next door, and for no other reason. We may not know our next-door neighbor, or the next but one either, and yet, though we cannot tell why, one door off *is* less tragic than the other side of the wall.

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There is an eloquence of the body which Stevenson charmingly speaks of as most important to the intercourse between friend and friend, but the Spectator is of the opinion that the eloquence of bodily nearness need not be seen to be felt. Lords of creation as we are, with a mental life that gives us ability to exchange thoughts across continents, we are still curiously and animally influenced by the bodily nearness of those among whom we happen to live. We may have nothing whatever to do with our neighbors; we may not see them, nor want to see them, for one good reason or another; but none the less they are, despite us, inalienable parts of the lives we lead.

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The Spectator is not here bent on prating of any "duty to thy neighbor," nor, in fact, of any moral question whatever. Most certainly, in this particular year of our Lord, we need no minor twitterings on the question of the duty of neighbor to neighbor, with the tremendous object-lesson before us of a whole

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nation springing to arms at the call of that simple rule. What the Spectator is interested in observing is merely the instinctive nature of the law of neighboring. It may be a national, or a Christian, or a personal duty to care for a neighbor, but back of all that, and not at all because of it, there is, or the Spectator thinks there is, a curious instinctive impassiveness as to human sorrows that are remote geographically, and an equally curious and impulsive sympathy with human sorrows that are geographically near. An old gentleman, sitting reading his evening paper, called the attention of his family to him by his exclamations of horror, and, on being questioned, he read aloud, with every sign of sympathetic distress, the vivid description of a man torn to pieces by several fierce dogs attacking him. Suddenly he flung the paper down in embarrassed disgust at his own emotion. The accident had occurred in the far West, and the news was a clipping. If it had proved a disguised advertisement, the reader could not have been more indignant. "As if I care what happens to a man off there! I thought it was a local." His feeling very distinctly was that he had been tricked of his sympathy by the editor of the paper. Now, a man and a brother had been torn to pieces by dogs, and the man was dead therefrom, and, near or far, it was a man never seen.

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Perhaps it is all a question of the limitations of the imagination. The eye of sympathy—unlike dear Mr. Weller's eye—may be capable of seeing through the one deal door and a couple of staircases that separate us from a house next door, and yet be incapable of seeing through half a block of such obstructions. It surely is less a feat of power for the imagination to transport sympathy to a local scene than to the far West, for instance, where not only the environment but the type of the victim, and even the type of the dogs attacking him, have all to be mentally supplied; but, whatever the cause of this our geographical limitation, we all know that it takes particularly fervid oratory, or peculiarly pictorial literature, to rouse our feeling hearts to the necessity of relief for suffering in foreign scenes. We can't easily feel sorry for anything so far off, and when we are once roused it is not, as a rule, through the awakening of conscience, though that may come later, but first by the awakening of imagination, which conveys us mentally to the distant scene, where it seems we must actually stand, bodily or mentally, before we can care very seriously for what goes on there. Devotion to foreign missions, as missionaries too well know, is not a natural, but a civilized and regenerate, instinct. It is honestly an effort for the average human being to care very enduringly for matters out of his own bailiwick.

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This differentiation of ours between woes that are near and woes that are far is so accepted as a fact that we unconsciously employ a set phrase concerning it, and say in so many words that another's sorrow has or has not "been *brought home* to us." Now, it may be that this geographical limit is laid on us for our protection, to prevent our becoming a mere pulp of pity for the woes of the world at large, or it may be that we are abominably selfish by nature and won't let ourselves be more sorry for others than we are compelled to be; but why is it that we are natively compelled to be more sorry for near neighbors in trouble, seen or unseen, than we can make ourselves sorry for other and different sufferers? The Spectator has a little theory of his own regarding our native leaning toward near neighbors, known or unknown, and he has gained it in the practice of a favorite habit which makes him love to hang idly on any fence that surrounds any kind of beasts of the field, watching their living habits and thinking on them. All habits of all beasts are interesting, but the Spectator never sees a herd of cattle moving in their pasture without the feeling that here, after all, in vulgar outline, he may be finding the actual root-history of that instinct which sets men in cities together.

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Drawing together instinctively in the fence corners, with no particular love or care for each other attracting them, the cattle still hang together day by day, year by year, closely herded. And, seeing them thus (if our mood be humble), may it not sometimes occur to us vaguely that this same herding instinct, in a higher development, is what makes us as human beings care instinctively a little more for what happens to an utterly unknown neighbor next door, and a little less for the well-being of our equally unknown neighbor one door off?

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# America in the Far East

## II.—The Anglo-Saxon in the Tropics

By William Elliot Griffis

THERE is a striking difference between ancient and modern civilization. The former, though varied, was confined to only a few regions favored by nature. The latter, looked upon as the common property, or at least the possibility, of the whole race, tends to a single type. In the early world there were many civilizations. In the future there can be but one—the Christian. Mankind's early home and development were determined by natural causes. Only in warm river valleys, rich in water, sunshine, fertile soil, and facilities for comfort, was there anything that we can call civilization. On the rest of this planet men roamed as nomads with flocks, were hunters and fishermen, or dwelt in caves, on piles over lakes, or on islands in the sea. Their extant memorials are now in fragments of tools or weapons buried under the soil, in shell heaps or mounds; for, in history, "life without letters is death."

In only four places of the very ancient world did men rise to writing, the cultivation of the intellect, and the expression of their tastes, hopes, and aspirations in art, architecture, and literature. These were in the valleys of the Nile, of Mesopotamia, of the Yellow and the Yang-tse and of the Indus and Ganges Rivers—that is, in Egypt, Assyria, India, and China. The history of primeval civilization belongs to these four countries. The Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans caught the light from the East and reflected it westward and northward, for the benefit of the Indo-Germanic races. The Hindus shed more or less glow upon central peninsular Asia, while China was the mother of civilization east of the Ganges. Speaking roughly, all civilization began within tropical or subtropical regions, and has moved northward and southward.

What made the old nations acquainted with each other and attracted them to barter and exchange of ideas and products? What first started the caravan over land and sent the daring mariners to sea?

The answer, in outline, is clear. In the old days when human diet was very simple, those who rose to wealth and leisure craved variety. Merchant and mariner were tempted beyond the warm valleys and the beaten tracks to get the fruits of the equatorial island world in the Far East. For perfume, attractiveness of person, delights at the table and indulgence in hours of leisure, and for the preservation of the body as the sheath of immortality, spices were needed. Tropical products first made foreign commerce. What, for the most part, are the Arabian Nights' Entertainments but the fairy tales of traffic by land and sea? They have been gathered from India, Persia, and Egypt. In earliest Bible story we see the Midianite merchants moving across the deserts westward, down into Egypt, the great market of the ancient world in the West. They bring balm and spicery. The smelling-bottles and vials of Chinese porcelain found in the older tombs in the Nile Valley were filled with perfume from the far Orient. When the Hebrew nomads out of Egypt consolidated their kingdom and built palaces and a temple in Jerusalem, they imported more than "ivory, apes, and peacocks" from tropical India. In the Song of Songs are enumerated the perfumes, powders, and spices which come only from distant Insulinde. Chinese, Telugu, and Malay words stand on the Biblical page. Silk and spice from the Golden Chersonese and the islands adjoining compelled Greek and Roman enterprise and carried temptation into the minds of the merchants and the pockets of the wealthy. In mediæval days the trade with the tropics and spice lands gave Venice her prosperity. When the Portuguese discovered the Cape passage, the scepter of commercial prosperity moved westward to Lisbon. When the Hollanders in turn plucked from the girdle of Portugal the keys of the eastern spice regions, Amsterdam became the most prosperous city in the world. When the Dutch by extortion abused their monopoly, the English formed their East India Company, and London rose to be the queen of the world's commerce—as San Francisco is destined to become. Control of the tropics dictates the history of trade.



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The tropics include between them all those points on the earth's surface over which the sun is ever vertical. They mark a great belt on the earth's surface between Cuba, Hawaii, and Formosa on the north, and Madagascar, Australia, and Paraguay on the south, about 47 degrees in width, which is studded with Micronesia and Polynesia, the West and the East Indies, the richest part of Africa, the Spice Islands, Central America, and Brazil. Cancer and Capicorn are the lines marked by the turning of the sun, or, rather, where the sun seems to turn, the names being taken from the zodiac signs in which the sun seems to be at the time. These are the most northerly and southerly bounds of earth's space in which the sun's rays fall vertically.

North and south of these lines the sunshine is tempered. Within them the sun is directly overhead. The tilting or leaning of the earth upon the axis gives us, and people between the tropics and the poles, variety and extremes of weather. Within the tropics are the lands of eternal sunshine, in which weather and climate are uniform.

Between Cancer and Capicorn the continent of North America becomes attenuated, but its islands are numerous. Here South America has the bulk of its land, its largest gulf and longest watercourse. The greater area, the greatest rivers, and the most fertile lands of Africa are within the tropics. Half of India, the wonderful Malay world, the archipelago of Spice Islands, including the Philippines, the Carolines, and the Ladrones, are in this zone, and so also is nearly half of Australia. In the tropic belt animal life is amazingly rich, prolific, powerful, and valuable to man. Here also are unmeasured areas of forest and jungle, with wood of every fiber, fruit of all sorts, the richest vegetable products, with those gums, drugs, and spices that have for ages fired the imagination and stirred the energy of explorer, mariner, merchant, and devotee of luxury and civilization. Here, too, are races of men in great variety as to ethnic stocks, language, temperament, character, and physique. The great majority show outwardly the results of long generations under the sun. They are swarthy, black, or brown. Man himself seems to thrive like a weed. Here is the region of extremes in intensity of human passion, as well as of oddity in animal, marine, and vegetable forms of life. Plant, beast, and man show amazing fecundity. Here, too, on the one hand, are the things pungent, acrid, aromatic, and perfumed, growing from the earth; while, on the other hand, we have the poisonous and the deadly in plant, beast, and man. Malaria, heat, moisture, and climatic influences, intensified, react upon the human being, making him what he is. Above him, in the air, are potencies, tornadoes and typhoons, to which his brother in the temperate zone is comparatively a stranger, while beneath him, frequent and terrible, are earthquakes, tidal waves, and volcanoes.

Yet mighty indeed is now the difference in our knowledge of this world from that current in Columbus's time. Then there was a great Sea of Darkness. The Pacific was unknown. The southern oceans and the Arctic waters existed only in myth and fable. No lines of faith for sure guidance over the deep, and born of true science, then encircled the globe with their meridians and parallels. Now the continents are unveiled. The islands are charted, the currents marked, the floor beneath the sea is measured and mapped. The law of storms is known. Distances are calculated. There are ocean lanes and streets, along which, as over a ferry, steady traffic plies its course. The lines of many a submarine cable have given the world a new nervous system. What was once obstacle is now easy highway. In fact, like the feather which the eagle furnishes for the shaft that brings it down, so the very elements for its own conquest have been yielded by the tropic world.

As the civilization of the modern differs from that of the ancient world, so also does the modern from the ancient man. No longer confined to the warm and fertile river valleys, the civilized man pushes out into all quarters of the globe, obeying the divine command to replenish and subdue the earth. He makes of the ocean a pathway, and of the valley a highway. He uses the very resources of the tropics to overcome their deadly blight, malaria and fever. The best man will overcome the most. In those very regions once thought most deadly to the white man, and in the warm seas once unknown to him, the man from the islands of cold and cloud, the man who has been most free to hear and interpret the divine commands, has won his greatest triumphs.

Does it rain torrents in the hot lands, where vegetation grows most rankly? It is the very tropics themselves that supply the best waterproof material. For ages the milky sap of certain plants called caoutchouc ran to waste or was but slightly utilized,

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Temperate climates will produce it, but only in the tropics does it become of economical importance. Yet not until 1820 did the use of this material extend much beyond the rubbing out of pencil-marks. Then Goodyear, the Yankee Philadelphian, after adding sulphur, showed its marvelous uses. He produced a substance which, for elasticity, protection from damp and wet, power to endure heat and cold, and of molding to all forms, is applied to manifold uses. Physically it is a non-conductor, but mechanically it is made the most wonderful of all conductors. By it man has been enabled to surmount innumerable obstacles. To-day Great Britain alone imports twenty-five million dollars' worth of this article, which enables the white man to bear so much better than of old the drawbacks of tropical life.

Look at quinine, which missionaries introduced to the world. By killing the bacilli which cause fever, the white man is able to live in nature's steam-bath at the equator, under the vertical sun, in tropical jungles, and to pierce and penetrate Africa and peninsular Asia in every direction. In many parts of the world in which it was once considered certain death for a white man to sleep outdoors for a single night, whole armies can now be quartered. Indeed, it may be said that no quarter of the earth is now inaccessible. The cannibal, the coast murderer, and the man-thief must give up his game, for the chastising European, with quinine in his blood, can reach him. From being frightfully costly, it has, through wide cultivation, become ridiculously cheap. The cinchona-tree has been planted in many countries, and its derivatives are put to manifold uses on land and sea. With pith helmet, havelock, and duck suit, the white man, as soldier, traveler, trader, and missionary, braves the sun and his enemies.

Surgical and medical wonders, once looked upon as miracles, can now be achieved by the wise application of drugs and medicines produced only in the tropics. Our hot drinks on the table, which have done so much to diminish drunkenness, to cheer but not inebriate, to advance noticeably the social condition of woman by installing her in dignity at the head of the table—to say nothing of comfort and delight to thousands—are the products of the tropics. Coffee is now a necessity rather than a luxury, and over $75,000,000 worth is imported into Great Britain yearly. Tea, enriching our social life, cheering the poor, the weak, and the aged, is the gift of sub-tropical regions. The Anglo-Saxon, having first made a most disastrous failure by a political application of tea in Boston, took China's herb to India and Ceylon. Now, nine-tenths of the fifty million dollars' worth of tea imported into Great Britain comes from India and Ceylon. Cocoa, which a century ago was a curiosity, has now become in its various forms the food or drink of millions, the British alone using about forty million pounds a year.

The fibers of the tropics enrich not only the northern nations, but the natives who grow them. The modern wealth of Dundee comes from the working of jute, which last century was a curiosity only, but of which Great Britain now imports annually over twenty million dollars' worth. While all Europe in 1895 employed 2,500,000 bales, the Bengal spinners who manufacture, with the aid of steam machinery, bags, canvas, manila paper, etc., consume 2,574,000 bales of jute fiber.

Cotton was once a sub-tropical product, but is now cultivated in the temperate zone. Though its name occurs in the Hebrew Scriptures and its home is probably in India, it was, until modern times, unknown either in America or China or Africa. In our land the first centennial of its introduction was celebrated but a few years ago. Yet such are American energy, skill, and invention that the tropics have been almost utterly robbed of this most useful article, and the world looks to America rather than the hot lands to supply the needs of the race. Great Britain has won a vast part of her wealth from the cotton industry, while the United States follows closely in the manufactured product, and exports millions of pounds to Japan annually.

Dyestuffs, drugs, oils, and sweets from the tropics keep our fleets ever on the seas. In the superb volumes printed by the Government, entitled "Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries during the years 1895 and 1896," we find that in the latter year there were imported, among other things of tropical origin, cinchona bark, cochineal, logwood and its products, camphor and gums, indigo, licorice, opium, sulphur, cocoa, coffee, jute, manila and other fibers, fruits, gutta percha, ivory, rice, silk, spices, sponges, sugars, tea, tin, tobacco, mahogany, and other articles. These show in detail a wonderfully assorted list, and

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exhibit an amount of American commerce directly or indirectly with the tropics which is surprising even to one moderately familiar with the general subject of our dependence upon the earth's middle zone for comforts and necessities. Nearly one-third of our total imports are from tropical regions, and the values of some of the items are enormous, such as coffee, $96,000,000 (1895); sugar, $81,486,867; tea, $13,319,334 (1895); tobacco, $15,225,920; india-rubber, $19,164,047; fruits, $16,026,109; making, with other articles, a total of nearly $221,000,000. If we call the tropical belt sixty degrees wide, then we have a total value of about $250.000,000 of imports from these hot countries and islands; or about one-third of the entire imports for 1895—that is, $731,000,000. Our import trade is nearly one-half with Great Britain and her colonies; but of the other half, $96,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of that half, is with tropical countries. We trade with the English-speaking nations and with tropical peoples to the extent of $1,300,000,000, and with the rest of the world to the extent of $535,000,000.

Let us now look at the nation which, after the British, has been most successful in colonization and in achievements under a tropical sun. The Dutch budget for 1898 estimates the following to be sold in the Netherlands: Coffee, $8,640,000; cinchona, $48,800; tin, $2,680,000; and to be sold in India, opium, $6,880,000; coffee, $3,480,000. In 1895 the trade of the Dutch East Indies reached a total of $160,000,000. The trade of the Philippines in 1896 was estimated at $31,500,000, and in 1897, even with the war and disturbances, $28,876,012, of which $4,488,377 was American. The British trade with the West Indies, British Honduras, and British Guiana in 1896 was $29,500,000.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd, author of "Social Evolution," has written a suggestive little book on "The Control of the Tropics." But though we accept his invitation to consider the importance of the theme and the duty of the best type of man (which we consider, on the whole, to be the English-speaking man) to occupy and control the tropics, yet we are very far from accepting his notion which he asserts and reiterates as if it were a dogma of science. He maintains that the white man cannot live in the tropics, or be acclimated within them; that to make the attempt is necessarily a blunder of the first magnitude, and that all experiments based upon the idea are mere idle and empty enterprises, foredoomed to failure. I believe with him that the idea of exploiting any tropical region by regarding it primarily as an estate to be worked for gain must be abandoned; that to surround the regions thus occupied with laws and tariffs operating in the exclusive interest of the power in possession is also folly and a retrograde principle. I believe, further, that to develop a permanently resident European caste, cut off from the conditions, political, moral, and physical, which have produced the European means degradation and failure. The tropics must be governed as a trust for civilization and with a full sense of the responsibility of such a trust involved. We must respect native systems of religion, native institutions and political rights. Those who administer the government for us and represent our civilization must be kept in direct and immediate contact with the standard of that civilization at its best. Even the acts of the government must be within the closest range of continual scrutiny of the public mind at home.

The modern man, with his more complex life, is even more dependent upon the product of the tropics than were his ancient ancestors. Yet it has sometimes been supposed that the tropics were never meant for the white man to live in or to greatly concern himself about. This region of the earth is supposed by some to be the white man's graveyard. How can Americans live in the Philippines, for example, where the thermometer stands on an average so far above the record between Florida and Maine? Many regions in the tropics are like a steam-bath, and the heat and moisture together are oppressive apparently beyond the power of the Anglo-Saxon to endure.

Yet what are the facts? The English and Dutch have for centuries lived not only within the tropics but along the equator. Some of the most brilliant achievements of the Anglo-Saxon are to be noted in this region. More wonderful than many a fairy romance is the story of the British conquest of India and of the making of the Queen's highway to India and China, and the government of 300,000,000 people on 2,000,000 square miles of Asiatic territory, mostly tropical. Who doubts that within a few years there will be a highway of iron built by British capital from the Cape of Good Hope to the Isthmus of Suez? In southern India, in Burma and the Malay Peninsula, in Hong-

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Kong and Borneo and the islands of the sea, see what British energy in government, education, engineering, and irrigation has done. The British hold their own grandly in Jamaica, Guiana, and Sierra Leone. In tropical regions hundreds of missionaries toil year after year, illustrating gloriously what wonders civilized man, with common sense and a knowledge of environment and proper precautions, can achieve and endure. Despite the climate and deadly malaria, the venom of insect, reptile, and plant, and the malice of evil men, thousands of men show that one can spend the best working years of the average and even of a long life in the tropics. I have myself met scores and know of hundreds (including a line of seafaring ancestors) of soldiers, government officers, traders, teachers, and missionaries, who have done this very thing, and I have seen them, after decades of service, rosy, hearty, and strong. The Scudders in India, Dr. Legge in China, and Dutchmen from Java are types of achievement. More than ten millions of white men and their descendants are to-day settled within the tropics, laying the foundations of new and possibly greater civilizations. With the reconciliation and fusion of Oriental and Occidental factors, and of the contributions from tropic and temperate man and nature, under the one recreative force of Christianity, who doubts but that "Time's noblest offspring" is yet to come?

Nor have Americans shown themselves one bit less able to live and work in the tropics than their British kinsmen. As soon as opportunity offered, they, too, in Africa, Asia, South America, the East and the West Indies, in Polynesia and Micronesia, have gone, by ones and twos, or in little groups, for trade, and to labor for man's good in the name of the Son of Man. It was in tropic and African waters that Matthew Perry and Andrew Hull Foote demonstrated that a ship could be made more sanitary than the average house. Human health on the American merchant marine and the African and Asiatic squadrons of the United States navy shows that climate is no bar to enterprise or hindrance to endeavor. We have had for a half-century hundreds of American missionaries working in the regions where the sun's rays are vertical. In addition to their own fertility of resources, their measures for the prevention of disease and danger and the promotion of comfort, and the remedies which the tropics themselves provide, is their armor of consecration and patriotism on the right hand and on the left. It is the spirit of the nations in which the Bible is most unfettered that explains their indomitable power of achievement. When the mind is sustained, the body can bear more.

It is not alone the resources of civilization which enable the Englishman and the Englishwoman to excel all others as empire-builders. Look at those streams of Scottish and English people who every year pass through Egypt to India and the distant East. Think what nation-makers they are! Reflect on the moral courage that sustains mothers and fathers who give up, during eight or ten of the most interesting years of their life, their children born in the tropics, in order that these may be trained in a more bracing moral atmosphere and hardier climate, even in the old home in the northern seas, before coming back, as most of them do, to earn the Queen's shilling, or the civil service stipend, or the missionary's pittance. Cannot Americans do what British folk have done?

We are far from accepting the notion that white men cannot live in the tropics. Mr. Kidd's dogmatism here seems to rest upon tradition rather than upon thorough knowledge of modern conditions and possibilities. My own observations and knowledge, with pretty wide acquaintance with men who have lived and worked continuously under a vertical sun, lead me to take an entirely different view of the problem. As matter of fact, the modern man can, by ordering aright his diet and habits, acclimatize himself, especially if he sustains his spirit with food convenient, and draws upon the resources from the tropics themselves which nature and science have put in his hands. Furthermore, British medical journals assert, with proofs, that neither in theory nor fact is there any sound foundation for Mr. Kidd's belief.

"The West Indies, which used to be called the white man's grave, now rank among the best sanatoria. The death-rate of European troops in the tropics, which used to be from 100 to 129 per 1,000, is now as low as 12 per 1,000 in India. In Trinidad and Barbadoes the sickness and mortality among European soldiers are actually less than at home. It is hardly reasonable to dispute any longer the possibility of tropical acclimatization. The question has, in fact, been settled by the *solvitur ambulando* argument. What has now to be done is to study the means and conditions which may lead us to a complete

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victory over the tropical microbes, which are the real enemies to be conquered." Happy both the fact and augury that, from a sub-tropical and once hermit country opened by American diplomacy, has come forth Dr. Kitasato, the Japanese bacteriologist, who discovered and isolated the microbe which causes the bubonic plague.

Happy also is it that in the tropics the two great "Anglo-Saxon" or Anglo-Celtic peoples understand each other better, join hands, and work shoulder to shoulder. In all that relates to the European system of politics, in Old World affairs, the Americans and British do not pull well together in the same yoke. Hitherto their differences have been rather as family squabbles, because of questions which connected themselves with European policy. But, out in the broad world at large, especially during some great crisis, or when contrast of civilizations emerges, as in 1898, they are one. Then the deeps of old differences are broken up. They see themselves as friends, in a silent alliance.

Let us specify how, and when, the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes have covered the same work. American commerce in the Orient was, in its initiation, modest enough. It began with carrying ginseng to China and ice and apples to India. But our ships were ever in danger. For centuries past, and until well into the experience of living men, piracy was the scourge of the Eastern seas. The Japanese of long ago have a gay record in this branch of industry, and so have the Portuguese, Malays, and mixed races. Especially in our century, when the Chinese rascals—probably the worst in the world—could get small arms and cannon from Belgian, German, and English merchants, the whole southeastern coast of China swarmed with sea-robbers. Hong-Kong was the hot-bed of piracy and villainy. Head men of pirate gangs resided there, and piratical junks anchored with impunity in the harbor. Many of these vessels sailed in companies of six or ten, each mounting a dozen guns and with crews of forty or fifty men. They were thus large enough and perfectly able to capture the finest merchant vessel afloat. Ostensibly they might be honest traders, which made them all the more dangerous. Indeed, in dull times few Chinese junks could resist doing a little piratical business. Finally the English-speaking nations addressed themselves to the task of utterly abolishing piracy. Then Americans and British joined hands, knowing no envy, and destroyed the corsairs. In jeopardy of life, for the safety of the seas, they poured out their blood alike. There stands to-day in Hong-Kong one monument to the memory of American and British sailors slain in suppressing piracy, true martyrs of civilization. Our British friends have taken up with the custom of Decoration Day, and it is a touching sight, at every annual recurrence, to see marines and sailors under the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes make one procession to decorate the graves of comrades who speak the same tongue. In Korea, Japan, China, Siam, India, or the islands of the sea, this is seen.

Slavery was once dominant in the tropic regions. It is still "the heart disease of Africa," though the domain of its existence is being rapidly circumscribed. It has been killed on the waters by united Anglo-Saxon effort. In all the spheres of the white man's influence in Africa it is lessened every year. When the rails from Cairo to the Cape shall have been laid, it will not long survive. The story of American co-operation with Great Britain in improving the slave trade off the earth, and especially off the ocean, is a noble one. From the time when Matthew Perry located Monrovia, and with Foote helped to lay the foundation of Liberia, but more especially after the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, our navy was busy in the tropical waters of Africa in capturing slave craft, in policing the seas for the destruction of pirates. In the Dark Continent, as in the West Indies, we joined with the British in good work for all humanity.

In a word, the Anglo-Saxon has his foothold in the tropics. He has held it during three centuries, developing its resources, introducing civilization and good government, gradually modifying the most hoary of the native ancient institutions, developing communication, building railways, lighthouses, telegraphs, submarine cables, opening the Dark Continent to light and hope, annihilating slavery, increasing mutual comfort, and, in a word, obeying the divine commands, for the benefit of all nations and of the race.

This being their record in the past, is it not probable that the inheritors of the same race, genius, law, language, literature, and religion will work, during the centuries to come, to keep open the doors of trade, to extend civilization, and to labor for the uplifting of humanity? Surely the hand of Providence beckons to a great work.

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# A Trooper's Diary

## V.—Life in Manila

Headquarters of the Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, Manila, P. I., September 16, 1898.

THE troop [that to which the writer belonged before his assignment to Headquarters] has been stationed about two miles to the southeast of here, in a tobacco-factory. The place is within a mile of the insurgent lines, so that the fellows are kept busy on outpost duty. They have been soaked by the very heavy rains that came down every night, and their "bed and board" is very crude. They came over from Cavite last Saturday with their blankets, carbines, and the clothes on their backs, so they have nothing to make themselves comfortable with. But they have just been paid, so that skies are looking a trifle brighter. Two of our fellows have gone to the general hospital. I think that probably they will get disability discharges and be sent home. One of them is a boy who came on from New York in our little detachment. He is troubled with a weak stomach and homesickness. I trust he will be sent by the next transport, for he can be of no further use to the army here, and he will be all right when he gets home. The other fellow is older. This chap is a son-in-law of the late Brigham Young. He lost his wife about a year since, and is now a broken-spirited man. I fear that he will not live, as his lungs are in rather poor shape. I have been to see these fellows yesterday and to-day in the beautiful general hospital. Something over five hundred patients are accommodated. The wards are all separate buildings about a great court-yard. The whole place is thoroughly clean and attractive. The two "E" troop men feel as if they had struck the happy hunting-ground.

I am taking my summering now, and probably I shall till we leave here. You know this is not a bad climate if you are able to plan your day, and have a care for food and drink. I think my inherent laziness fits me rather well for a tropical life. My day goes somewhat in this wise: I rise about 6:30, put my bed away, take my shower, and eat breakfast (having dressed beforehand). I get over to the Gobierno Civil about 8:30, and always find the General there before me. He seems to rather like my coming, for he brightens up and generally keeps me for a five or ten minute chat on something or other, ending up with his inquiring as to how I am and how I find the room over here, and a warning to keep well. Sometimes he has an errand for me, and sometimes several things to be done—letters to be sent, etc.; but more often I am dismissed with, "Well, you look out for things over there; I sha'n't need you again to-day." I have suggested once or twice my staying over at his office in case he should want me, or my reporting to him in the afternoon; but he replies that he doesn't know yet just what he wants me to do—"Although I'm afraid I shall need you over here one of these days." So I possess my soul in pa'ience, and go home to study Spanish and read the Official Guide of the Philippines (in Spanish), and cavalry tactics, etc. Before or after dinner I am apt to stretch out for an hour, and by three o'clock I wander forth to view the country. This is when I ramble over Manila and vicinity. I have not yet wearied of the place and its people. After supper I sit around and talk for a half-hour or so, generally with a civilian in the engineer department. He is a Scotchman who has bossed government engineer jobs for eighteen years. He is intelligent and delightfully free from boasting—that curse of the military American of non-official class. Then again I wander forth and stroll about the town, often dropping in at the resorts where music is to be had. One of these aforesaid resorts, the Alhambra, over in the new city, has a native orchestra that renders "Martha" and "Carmen" and "Il Trovatore." The restaurant is on the river side and delightfully cool, so that, taken all in all, it is *mucho bueno*. I can't keep out of bed later than half-past nine or ten.

Yesterday I took a young corporal of the Oregonian regiment stationed here out to dinner. We had an imposing Spanish dinner, no less than seven courses, for $1.60, Mexican money (a little less than 80 cents, our money). Afterwards we went over to the new town and there met two other college men, also in the Oregon regiment, and had, all by



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ourselves, quite a nice little reunion. It is the first genuine college crowd that I have struck since I joined this army.

Manila, P. I., September 22, '98.

Again the transport goes, and again comes the opportunity to write home. I almost wish that the tide of transports was the other way, but our mail will probably be more regular and frequent in the future. I was surprised to receive letters from Hawaii by the mail-boat Doric, and yet no American mail came. We are all puzzled over it.

There are no new developments in my relations to Uncle Sam. The General seems to want me to do just what I am doing, and so I continue. I keep splendidly well. K—— was saying that he thought you would be surprised to see me come home in such "rude health." I certainly am approximating to the Malays in color. Our plans here are, as you know, very indefinite. The Convention at Paris will have to decide finally the disposition of the island. I do not see how we can honorably withdraw from here. The natives and the Spaniards are almost alike in cruelty and general rascality, and if we should pull out, leaving either one in the ascendency, there would be a reign of murder and pillage. We seem to be the only *interested* party capable of preserving law and order. And yet I don't covet these islands for America. They are perfectly opposite in the character of their country and their people to our country and people. They are naturally rich, without question, but I doubt if our civilization stands in great need of more gold and cigars. This is the selfish side. In taking them we would have a grand chance to do for them—a chance that we will well use, I believe.

Manila, P. I., September 25, 1898.

We got the news on Friday that five more regiments were coming out here. This rather looks as if the Government were planning to hold this piece of land. Here it is viewed as a decided indication of this course. I have been around twice to see my friend Signor Munné. He is a superintendent in the electric light company here, and I think I wrote you of my meeting him some weeks ago, and of our conversing together in French. It seems that he is by birth a Frenchman, though he was a small boy when he left his native heath. He lives with a well-to-do Philippine family. There are also boarding in the house two Spanish young men whom I have met pleasantly. All three speak French and are eager to learn English. I have been quite a number of times to read and speak with them, and I find now that I feel a little advance in Spanish. I begin to be able to make sentences, so that what I want now is constant practice. I am going to interview my friend Munné when he comes to-morrow night to take me out for a drive, and see whether I could get board—table board—at the house where these three fellows live. If I could, and if it was *good*—the General made this stipulation when I proposed the plan to him—I think of no better way of getting on in Spanish than talking it at table three times a day. I will write you how it comes out. Aren't you amused at my talking French? I dare say these youths are, but still I make them understand in time. I am not letting my German get rusty, for I am very apt of an evening to drop in on a German druggist not far from here who is always glad to chat for a season.

Yesterday K—— was on pass. We had our dinner together at La Palma Mallorica, our favorite Spanish restaurant. Then we wandered over to New Manila and "did" Chinatown after our own fashion. First we went into a drug-store and sat down and talked till the Chinamen took notice of us and began to ask questions. We told them what a lot of different things were called in English, and the Ching-Chings showed us their business and became very cordial, offering us cigars. We moved on to a fruit-store and from there to a bakery and umbrella-shop. In all these places we were very well treated. On our way home we stopped in at a couple of carpenter-shops, and in both places we were served with delicious tea. It gave us a very favorable impression of the clean and hard-working Ching-Ching. This morning John, the native who cares for this office, took me to eight o'clock mass at his church, the Church of Binondo. It is a big church, and this morning it was crowded with natives. A native priest said mass, and the music (horrible) was furnished by a native organist and choir. The whole was gaudy and barbaric; still, I liked it better than the Spanish churches I have been to. The setting better becomes the heathen than the supposedly civilized. On our way home John stopped to treat me to some soda-water in the street, where we were joined by a Spanish man-of-war's-man who wanted to treat the crowd. I find the Spanish soldier and

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sailor very simple-hearted and withal kindly. Several of the prisoners here within the walls have offered me tobacco, and seemed thoroughly glad to associate with the American. It is not so with their officers, who are, as a class, proud and useless. The other evening, as I was walking in from the Fourth Cavalry barracks about nine o'clock, I got talking with a Filipino cab-driver who asked me, as an "amigo," to get in, and then drove me down town, and when I put my hand in my pocket to pay him, would not let me, but pushed back my hand with "Amigo, amigo." All the classes have shown themselves very friendly from what I've seen, though my experience is different from the average. Several people have doubted my story of the cab-driver.

Manila, October 3, 1898.

The past week has been made very happy for me by the arrival of mail—the first we have had for nearly a month. The accounts of peace brought in your letters and papers were the first satisfactory ones I have had so far. The air here is full of rumors and lies, and I did not know what the protocol involved. I presume that when the final peace agreement is signed I can get my discharge, though among other things talked about here is that the Government is going to hold everybody, volunteers and all, here in Luzon for an indefinite period—probably a lie. The Santiago campaign thrills me with the heroism displayed by our men, but in its management it strikes me as the greatest and most criminal of the numerous blunders committed since war began. If George Kennan's account is true of the condition of the field hospital and the kind of treatment the wounded received, our men suffered as greatly as the Cuban reconcentrados. We have seen out here some of the brain power of our commissary and subsistence departments most strikingly exhibited. For instance, the rations that have loaded the transports, intended for an army serving in the tropics, have consisted almost wholly of pork, canned beef, beans, and hardtack—an admirable Klondike fare. We are informed now that, all red tape to the contrary having been set aside, some dried fruit is on its way here. A clever touch on the management's part was the sending out here of seventy thousand cigars to be sold to the soldiers. The price is between two and three times the price charged here for cigars of decidedly better flavor. The American "smokers" are very rapidly deteriorating in the hot, damp climate, and will be sent home to be sold as junk or relics, I suppose, as no one here, American or native or Spanish, will touch them. Please excuse me for my small tirade, but the story of Santiago has made my blood boil, and has reminded me of one or two other things right here.

The weather has been just about the same, perhaps a little less rain. My occupation has been varied by making an alphabetical list of all the Spanish officers in town, which little job I am still on. I work from the corps and staff lists they hand in, and the making out of the Spanish writing is puzzling, but rather good fun.

HUNTINGTON.

# Trust

[From the London "Academy"]

"And underneath are the everlasting arms."

WHEN I hear those words spoken, when I think of them even, I see a little boy—a tired little boy—sitting in church and thinking: "I'm so sleepy; but I must keep awake, father would be cross." Then the lights in the aisle spout flame, the figures in the painted window dance, his head nods, his eyes close. A minute later they open with a start to find his father's eyes fixed upon him—that stern father in whose strenuous life there was no place for a little boy, a clumsy little boy, who knocked against people in the streets, and sometimes fell down when there was nothing at all to make him fall. "Even if I close my eyes for one minute father would be angry," thought the little boy. The preacher droned on. The little boy's chin sunk upon his jacket. When he awoke, his father's eyes, angrily the little boy thought, were again fixed upon him. His father moved; the little boy trembled. Then, wonder of wonders! he was lifted from his place, his father's arms were underneath him, around him. Thus, without fear—indeed, with an exquisite joy and in great confidence—the little boy fell asleep in those kind arms.

So, I believe, it will be with us who are older when our time comes.

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# The Panama Canal Scheme

By E. V. Smalley

THE promoters of the Nicaragua Canal count confidently upon the passage of the Morgan Bill during the first weeks of the approaching session of Congress. They say they have made a canvass of the members of both Houses, and that they are assured of a clear majority in favor of the bill. Their only apprehension at present is that the question of the constitutionality of the measure will be raised by its opponents. This question was not brought out with any force during the debate in the Senate at the last session, but there is certainly grave doubt as to the constitutional power of Congress to appropriate money for putting the United States Government into partnership with a private corporation for the construction of a canal in the territory of a foreign nation. It will puzzle a lawyer to find in the Constitution any warrant for such action. The Nicaragua Canal people believe, however, that such a strong public demand has arisen since the Spanish war for the construction of a waterway across the Central American isthmus that constitutional scruples will be waived by Senators and members of the House.

There is likely, however, to be a very brisk attack made upon the Morgan Bill upon other grounds than that of its alleged unconstitutionality. The Maritime Company, which holds a concession from the Republic of Nicaragua, has less than one year more in which to finish the canal under the terms of the concession. The Nicaragua Government recently appointed a commission of lawyers to determine when the ten years allowed by the contract for the completion and opening of the canal for maritime navigation expires. That commission has recently reported that the time-limit will expire in October, 1899. Beyond that time the Maritime Company, with which the Morgan Bill proposes to put the United States into partnership, will have no right to stick a spade into the ground in the territory of Nicaragua. It is true that the concession provides that "if at the expiration of the ten years aforesaid the work should not be completed so as to have the maritime connection between the two oceans open, in consideration of the great capital the company may have invested in the enterprise and of the good will and ability it may have shown, and the difficulties encountered, the Republic binds itself to concede a new concession." Unfortunately for the prolongation of the concession, Nicaragua has of late joined the greater republic of Central America, of which it is now a State. The constitution of this composite nation gives to the central federal authority the exclusive right of making treaties with foreign powers, and prohibits all the States from alienating the control of any portion of their territory. In order, therefore, to secure a fresh concession for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, it will be necessary to deal with the government of the greater republic, and this can be done effectively only by treaty. It will, no doubt, be urged in the Senate next month that the friends of the Nicaragua project should not now attempt to pass the Morgan Bill, but should set on foot measures to secure the making of a treaty between the United States and the greater republic of Central America which will give to the United States the right to build the canal. This becomes all the more necessary from the fact that the concession made by Nicaragua to the Maritime Company expressly prohibits its transfer to any government, the language being that "the present concession is transferable only to such company of execution as shall be organized by the Nicaragua Canal Association, and in no case to governments or to foreign public powers." Another clause in the concession provides that if this provision is violated by the Company, the contract of Nicaragua with the Company becomes void at once. The Morgan Bill is, of course, a virtual transfer, for it gives to the United States Government a majority of the shares of the Maritime Company, and furnishes $100,000,000 of Government bonds for the building of the canal. The United States is to appoint eight out of the eleven directors of the Company, and will, of course, have full control of the enterprise.[1]

There will be still another obstacle placed in the way of the passage of the Nicaragua Bill, and it is likely to prove a very serious one. The new Panama Canal Company of Paris lately sent its Director-General,

[1] The collapse of the new federation which has taken place since this article was written is described in a news paragraph on another page.—THE EDITORS.



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M. Maurice Hutin, and its principal counsel, M. le Marquis, to this country with instructions to present to Congress and to the American public the plans of the Company for the completion of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. These gentlemen were quartered at the Waldorf Hotel, in New York, for a week, and were in daily consultation with the American counsel of the Company, William Nelson Cromwell, of 45 Wall Street. It appears that the French company has thus far maintained great reserve as to its activities, but it has recently taken alarm at the growth of public sentiment in the United States in favor of the Nicaragua Canal, and the probabilities of the passage of the Morgan Bill. The Director-General now speaks very frankly of the work which has been done upon the Panama Canal and of the plans and resources of his company. He says that the new company has no connection whatever with the old De Lesseps organization. Its directors are all prominent and wealthy French capitalists and business men, who sustain no relations with De Lesseps or his company. They have taken up the enterprise where De Lesseps dropped it, and are pushing it ahead with a great deal of energy. They have now about four thousand men employed in actual work upon the canal, and they promise to open it for navigation in about eight years. The whole of the work done by the De Lesseps company, with all the machinery and apparatus assembled upon the Isthmus for that work, has been turned over to the new company by the French courts, and the only obligation the new company has shouldered in return for the possession of property which cost at least $125,000,000 is to agree that after the canal shall have been completed a certain percentage of its net earnings shall be turned over to the security-holders of the old company. The new company has now 65,000,000 francs in its treasury, and its directors are confident that they can raise in France all the additional money needed for the comple tion of the work. Before coming before the public at all with their plans they took great pains to assure themselves, by reports from the best engineering experts, of the feasibility of completing the canal, of its cost, of the condition of the harbors at its two ends, and of the value of the work already done upon it. The last report has just been made by an international technical commission, which comprised such eminent authorities as the Chief Engineer of the Kiel Canal, Herr Fulscher; the Chief Engineer of the Manchester Canal, Mr. Hunter; Mr. Fteley, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct in New York; and General Henry S. Abbott, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army. This commission has reported that it will cost not to exceed $100,000,000 to complete the canal with eight locks on each side of the central divide, and that the work can be done in about eight years. Director-General Hutin goes from New York to Colon in a few days to supervise the work in progress upon the line of the canal. He says that about twelve miles of the canal have already been excavated on the Pacific side and about four miles on the Atlantic side, and that a great deal of work has been done upon the Culebra cut across the backbone of the Isthmus. The elevation of the summit of this dividing ridge is only three hundred feet above the sea-level, but as a system of locks has been adopted in place of the sea-level plan of De Lesseps, it will, of course, not be necessary to excavate the canal down to that depth. The serious problem of how to control the great floods in the Chagres River, which threatened to sweep away a large part of the canal work as fast as it could be built, has recently been solved by the engineers, so that it is no longer troublesome. A number of dams are to be constructed to form an artificial lake, and this lake is to receive the flood-waters, so that the flow through the river during the rainy seasons will be only about the normal amount. The reservoir lake will furnish water to the locks on both sides of the divide, and also power to operate the locks. Mr. Fteley, who built the Croton reservoir dam, has made the plans for the dams to be used in connection with the canal. Another serious problem during the first period of construction on the Panama Canal was the constant caving and sliding of the sides of Culebra cut. This difficulty has been obviated by a system of drainage; and as the work has progressed to a greater depth it has gone through the soft clay of the upper strata and reached a stratum of indurated clay and schist, which is firm enough to maintain itself in the walls of the canal. M. Maurice Hutin declares that there is no truth in the statements recently made in many of the American newspapers that his company desires to sell its canal to the American Government. He says that this idea has never entered the minds of the directors of the

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Panama Canal, nor do they intend to ask any aid from our Government. They merely wish to notify Congress that they are engaged in building a good and sufficient ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and that nearly one-third of the work upon it is already completed; and, further, that this canal will be freely opened upon equal terms to the commerce of all the nations of the world, and that the United States can exercise over it, under the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, just as large a measure of control as it could exercise over a canal built with its own money across Nicaragua. The conclusion is natural that there is now no motive for Congress to issue bonds for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The Panama Canal will be completed long before it will be possible to build the Nicaragua Canal, and will be so strongly established as the commercial waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific that very little business could be diverted from it to a rival canal.

# The Doukhobors

By Aylmer Maude

[Mr. Alymer Maude, the author of this article, is perhaps best known to American readers as the translator of Tolstoï's "What is Art?" His work as translator, however, it should be known, was a work of friendship and discipleship, and not that of a professional writer. Mr. Maude was for several years the junior director of the Russian Carpet Company of Moscow, and was largely instrumental in creating the exceptional success of that concern. When, however, his attention was turned to Tolstoï's religious writings, he became convinced that he was devoting his life to laying up money he did not need, and "making richer stockholders most of whom were already too rich for their own good." Finally, accepting almost in full Tolstoï's philosophy, which he believes to be the essence of the religion of Christ, he resigned his extremely profitable position, and has since devoted himself to advancing the religious and social beliefs he has embraced. Naturally, his sympathies were deeply enlisted by the persecutions of the Doukhobors, whose beliefs are so closely akin to his own, and his present visit to this country was to aid them in obtaining land for their future settlement.—THE EDITORS.]

THE Russian "spirit wrestlers," of whom little was known in America until a few weeks ago, are now attracting widespread interest. Seven thousand five hundred of them are preparing to migrate to this continent and to form a settlement in Canada. The dozen townships reserved for them lie, for the most part, within the borders of the Territory of Assiniboia, but reach over into Saskatchewan, and also into Manitoba.

The interest excited by this sect proceeds largely from its having been subjected, during the last three years, to a terrible persecution, carried on with the greatest secrecy. The strictness with which the Russian press was watched, to prevent its giving any publicity to the facts of this persecution, may be illustrated by a single case. This year the "Russkiya Vedomosti" (the most liberal Moscow daily paper) was forbidden to appear for two months, merely because it ventured, at Leo Tolstoï's request, to mention that three subscriptions had been received for the suffering Doukhobors. What is most curious is that this occurred after the Emperor had consented to the migration of these people from Russia. Many of them had been ruined by the persecution, in the course of which some four thousand of them had been compelled to sell their well-cultivated farms at a few days' notice, and had been reduced to the verge of starvation. Unless help were rendered to them, the permission to migrate was of little use; for how were a scattered, and for the most part illiterate, peasantry, many of whom were almost penniless, to find their way from the southern Caucasus to any land where life and liberty would be safe? But for help that reached them from abroad, it is hard to see how they could have escaped.

Much might be told of the sufferings of these Christians, persecuted for refusing to learn how to kill their fellow-men. How, for instance, Michael Scherbinin died in August, 1896, in the Ekaterinograd penal battalion, tortured to death by flogging and by being thrown with violence over the wooden vaulting-horse in the gymnasium.

Much, also, that is interesting remains to

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be told of their beliefs, though it should be borne in mind that the Doukhobors are to some extent a "secret sect." They have been persecuted at intervals for at least one hundred and fifty years, or, if we accept the very plausible theory which links them on to the "Judaizers" who played a part in Russian history in the fifteenth century, and with the "Paulicians" who figure in the history of the Eastern Church from the seventh century onwards, for upwards of twelve hundred years. Accustomed as they are to have their faith inquired into as a preliminary to banishment, imprisonment, or other punishment, or, at best, as a preliminary to having it misrepresented and perhaps sneered at in books made to sell, it is not surprising that they are somewhat reluctant to expose their innermost faith to the stranger who wishes to investigate it. Their faith has again and again been misrepresented, both intentionally and unintentionally (as, *e.g.*, by Stepniak), without their making any literary effort to justify themselves. Full justice has, perhaps, never yet been done them, but this is what a careful investigator, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, who differs widely from them in his view of life, writes in his "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians:" "The doctrine of the Doukhobortsy, in spite of its occasional obscurity, is probably one of the boldest efforts of untutored popular thought."

And this is what Albert F. Heard, in his "Russian Church and Russian Dissent," says of the life of both the Doukhobors and the Molokans (who are a kindred sect): "The adherents have, by the testimony of all who, either in official or private capacity, have known them, always been distinguished for honesty, sobriety, industry, and peaceful obedience to the law. The Government has frequently interfered to prevent the extension of their doctrines, and has transported their settlements hither and thither to isolate them, but, wherever established, they have invariably evinced the same docile submission and useful qualities. Agriculture is their favorite pursuit; they have been active pioneers in southern steppes, making the wilderness to blossom like the rose, creating little republics, animated by a strong theocratic spirit, realizing, as it is possible only in small communities imbued with ardent faith and under strict moral discipline, the utopian theories of practical socialism."

It is well to make one's first acquaintance with such a people, not by reading what men who did not fully understand them or sympathize with them say they believe, but rather by noting how they act.

Much publicity has already been given to their "non-resistant" attitude. They try to obey the command, "Resist not him that is evil; but whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man would go to the law with thee, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloke also." They entirely disapprove of all physical violence done by man to man, as well as of all use of law courts. Our appeal to our fellow-men should, they think, be addressed to their reason and conscience—*i. e.*, to the divine spirit dwelling in each man—and not to their fear of violence or compulsion.

Another side of their faith and practice, which has received much less attention but is not less interesting, is their communism.

Christ, whether rightly or wrongly, is certainly reported to have said many things which cannot be made to agree with the ideal of "getting on" and "being successful." The practice of the preacher-carpenter who "had not where to lay his head," who is not recorded as having possessed a single coin, who had nothing to leave to his mother, and whose grave was borrowed from a friend, accords fully with the message he delivered when he preached "good tidings to the *poor*" and said, "Lay not up *for yourselves* treasures upon earth;" "Beware of all covetousness, for a man's life consists not in the abundance of the things that he possesses;" "Woe unto ye rich;" "Blessed are ye poor;" "Call no man master;" and "The truth shall make you free."

What business man, in our "civilized" society, can carry on his affairs in accordance with Christ's advice, "Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away"?

Quite naturally, a simple peasant-folk who take religion seriously, as something important, and intimately linked to daily life and conduct, find themselves obliged either to look out for a religion which shall suit them better than that of Christ, or to bring their lives more nearly into conformity with his teachings. This is not the case with those vast populations that have accepted the guidance of priests, of an infallible Church, or of a creed—accepted not because reasonable, but as an act of "faith" (taking "faith" in what has become its most common significance, viz., credulity).

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But the Doukhobors are a people who have no priest, no infallible Church, and among whom credulity has not been elevated into a virtue. To them the saying, "Why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and *do not* the things which I say," appeals with full force. They have no priests, dogmas, or ceremonies to save them from the full force of Christ's appeal to the reason and conscience which, dormant or active, are in each of us.

What, then, are the Doukhobors doing towards carrying out Christ's economic teaching? They disapprove of individualistic property, and aim at communism. They till their fields in common, and each village divides up the produce, after it has been gathered in, according to the number of members in each family. When, as during the late persecution, one or several village communes are impoverished, the other Doukhobor communities exert themselves very greatly to succor them. In their own dealings within the village they have recently ceased to make any use of money; and when it has happened, from time to time, that some families have fallen into want, the communal conscience has made itself felt to such a degree that a redistribution of property has been undertaken in order that all might be approximately on one level of material well-being.

Of course, like all things human, these attempts are not fully and completely successful. Not every Doukhobor lives his life free from the evils of covetousness. In their dealings with the rest of the world they are scrupulously honest and faithful in performing all that they undertake; but still the money element—which, by their own showing, is a sure sign that service is being rendered, not from love, but from some lower motive—is present in the transaction.

If, however, we realize that progress is the natural and proper condition in which humanity exists, the effort made by the Doukhobors assumes its proper importance. Some men, like the Pharisees, consider themselves religious and are satisfied with the kind of life they lead. Such men inevitably stagnate and hinder the progress of the race. They sit in the seat of Moses, neither entering into the kingdom themselves, nor suffering those that are entering in to enter. Others perceive the Christian ideal of perfect love, purity, and devotion to the service of that divine spirit which actuates us at our best, and, seeing how far they are from being able to live fully up to this ideal, they despair, and do not put Christ's teaching to the test of actual practice at all. The Doukhobors, like the early Quakers, the early Christians, and many sects persecuted as heretics by the dominant churches, strive to bring their actual economic and social life as nearly into conformity with the demands of conscience as they can. And this is a progressive movement, never resting for many years on one level, sometimes even retrograding for a time, and then, under other circumstances, again advancing.

And what have been the practical results of this spirit of co-operation and mutual aid among the Doukhobors? Just this: that they have prospered whenever the Government has left them alone; that, banished to the inclement Wet Mountains of the Caucasus, where even the barley crop failed as often as it ripened, and left at the mercy of wild hill-tribes who were continually fighting and stealing among themselves, these Doukhobors prospered, and inspired respect among their neighbors; that, when persecution burst upon them, they stood by each other, and (though more than 1,000 perished in two years out of one community of 4,000) they survived under circumstances which seemed to insure their extermination unless they abjured their faith. Here again one has to be careful not to overstate the facts. There were, a few years ago, fully 20,000 Doukhobors; there are now hardly 7,500 preparing to migrate. Of the 13,000 or 14,000 who are no longer in their ranks many have died, have been banished to Siberia, are in prison, or are lost from sight in exile in out-of-the-way parts of the Caucasus; but by far the larger part have not had the moral courage to withstand the persecution, or have simply felt (as the great mass of our own society feel) that, though things would be far better if all men acted as Christ advised, and though we have sincere admiration when one man or a few men so act, yet personally we are not prepared to make the sacrifices which he calls on us to make. Thus we identify ourselves with the personal, bodily existence of our animal self rather than with that spirit within us which from time to time rouses us to an appreciation of the fact that Christ's life was not a failure, and that his theory of life is valid, while the lives of our "successful" men are, comparatively speaking, failures, and the theory upon which our society is built is breaking down before our eyes just to the extent to which it relies on the motives of covetousness and self-seeking.

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# Books and Authors

## The Christian Pastor[1]

The word "parson" has an old-fashioned sound chiefly because the idea which brought it into use is no longer current. The minister has ceased to be eminently "the person" of the community. Once his *ipse dixit* was fiat money, accepted at its face value; now it is bullion, measured in worth only by its weight of true metal. Once little girls stopped to curtsey to him on the street, and small boys felt afraid when he came to the home on his periodic visitation; now even children pay him only that respect which his character may demand, and then only in forms in which they pay it to others. Once—not very long ago—the whole world was a high church party, but was divided on the names and functions of its clergy; now the world cares very little for either high church or low church, and is interested in ecclesiastical squabbles, not because they are ecclesiastical, but because they are squabbles. The minister has taken his place beside the physician, the lawyer, the teacher, to be valued, not according to the position he holds, but according to the work he does. The church, too, finds itself in a new situation: instead of being regarded as an oracle set apart for the preservation of mysteries, it is thought of as an institution to be classified and compared with others. If the church is recognized as unique among organizations, it is not because it claims special sanctity, but because it accomplishes work which no other organization does or can accomplish.

There are some people who regret the change that has come over the minister and the church; they are sorry the world has adopted the specie basis in theological matters; they deplore the passing of the parson. Dr. Washington Gladden is not of that number. In his book, "The Christian Pastor and the Working Church," it is very apparent that this change is considered as a progress. In contrast with the notion that "Christian work is the function of the ministry" and that "the laity are the subjects of its gracious operation," Dr. Gladden proposes to set forth the idea that such activity belongs to the church as a working body, its minister being "the organizer and leader of its work;" and he definitely says, "We may perhaps assume that the conception which to-day prevails is the higher and truer conception of the life of the church."

In the light of this statement concerning the purpose of the book, we might reasonably expect a history of this significant change, an inductive exposition of the present functions of the church and minister, and such treatment of authorities and sources as would allow the reader to verify the results for himself. In these respects, however, the book is disappointing. Its plan is not inductive, but is based upon "a theory of the pastoral office." Its statements are frequently dogmatic and indefinite: the phrase "sentimental doggerel and rhythmical ding-dong" may characterize many hymns and tunes, but it is not very convincing; the statement that "any man who is in doubt" on certain propositions "stultifies himself by accepting the office of a Christian pastor" may express the truth, but, of itself, and unsustained by any statement of reasons, has little weight. The reader is dogmatically assured that the days of dogmatism are past. The style is didactic rather than scientific, and the book bears the ear-marks of the preacher. The fact that portions of the book are definite, well substantiated, and scientific, mitigates but does not neutralize the defects of the volume in these respects.

In brief, this volume belongs, not among the volumes of the scientific series in which it is published, but rather beside books like the Yale Lectures on Preaching, and as complementary to them. Judged thus, as a volume of practical counsels, it is a valuable book, especially to young ministers. This value consists in the good advice which it contains, in the social aspects of church work which it presents, and in its evident sympathy with the spirit of progress. Its advice is almost uniformly good: sober-minded, self-restrained, well-considered, practical. The author distinguishes clearly between the church and the kingdom of God. The church is not an end in itself, but a means; but it is an indispensable means to the upbuilding

[1] *The Christian Pastor and the Working Church.* By Washington Gladden, D.D., LL.D., author of "Applied Christianity," "Who Wrote the Bible?" "Ruling Ideas of the Present Age," etc. The International Theological Library. Edited by Charles A. Briggs, D.D., and Stewart D. F. Salmond, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.



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of the kingdom of God. Its minister should be, not a priest—a spiritual mediator between the lay soul and God—for we are all kings and priests unto Him; nor an *episkopos* or overseer ruling the church—for Christ calls us unto liberty; but a *pastor*, a shepherd of the sheep, leading, influencing, feeding. The church ought not ordinarily to be so large that the pastor cannot minister to it as a shepherd, nor the church building so constructed that the congregation cannot hear. The attractions of the church should be, primarily, not æsthetic but spiritual—not pleasure, howsoever refined, but spiritual life. Preaching, pastoral visitation, ministerial administration, are all considered, and the counsel in each department is practical and helpful. Church music, church finances, extemporaneous prayer, the Sunday-school, the mid-week service, woman's work in the church, etc., etc., are taken up in successive chapters, and treated from the point of view of practical experience by one who has been a successful pastor, and successful in all departments of church life—as pastor, preacher, and administrator. Being written from this point of view of practical experience, it is not strange that the general attitude of the book is strongly Protestant, not to say Congregational: it fits the non-sacerdotal and non-ecclesiastical conception of the church, and will be found chiefly valuable to those who hold that conception. We may characterize the work in a sentence thus: It is homiletical rather than scientific or historical; comparing it with other recent volumes, it partakes of the spirit of Dr. John Watson's "The Cure of Souls" rather than of Canon Gore's "The Church and the Ministry;" seeking a parallel for it outside of literature, it might be compared with the Charge to the Pastor given at ordination services, though given here with a comprehensiveness of treatment impossible in such a charge, and with a thoroughness of consideration not too often found in such addresses.

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A copy of the exceedingly scarce original edition of Milton's "Comus"—"A Masque presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, on Michael-Masse Night, before the Right Hon. John Earle of Bridgewater"—was sold at auction in London the other day for $750. It was printed for Humphrey Robinson in 1637, and was nearly a perfect copy. It had been bound in purple morocco, by Zaehnsdorf. It was purchased by Mr. Quaritch.

## Books of the Week

[Most of the books mentioned under this head were received by The Outlook during the two weeks ending November 25. Prices will be found under the head of Books Received in this or preceding issues of The Outlook. This weekly report of current literature will be supplemented by fuller reviews of the more important works.]

### ESSAYS AND POETRY

Dr. Karl Witte's *Essays on Dante*, selected, translated, and edited by C. Mabel Lawrence and Philip H. Wicksteed, will have great interest for American students of the Italian poet. Dr. Witte has been one of the foremost of Dante's modern expositors, and one of the sources of the deep and widening interest in Dante which has characterized the last quarter of a century. The life of this student of the great Florentine poet is itself a romance. Dr. Witte lived in Halle for nearly fifty years, dying there fifteen years ago. The essays contained in this volume have been selected to cover almost every aspect of Dante's work, from its philosophy to the purely technical questions concerning its text. From the present selection those essays which have a merely local interest, or are of a purely technical character or of secondary merit, have been omitted; and the attempt has been made to make a selection which should disclose Dr. Witte's interpretation of Dante, and his contribution to the knowledge of the poet and of his work. The volume is a monument of modern literary scholarship. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

Miss Elinor M. Buckingham, instructor in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, has prepared a useful volume for the purpose of supplying means for the systematic study of early nineteenth-century poetry, bringing together to that end a group of poets who stand by themselves in the development of English literature, as connected in one way or another with the revival of poetry in our century. The volume bears the title *Revival of English Poetry in the Nineteenth Century*, and the selections which it contains are taken from the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and Byron, with intelligent and sympathetic introductory accounts of each of the poets, and a carefully prepared bibliography. (The Morse Company, New York.)

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. (New York) have put their imprint on a very attractively made edition of *The Tale of Beowulf*, translated by William Morris and A. J. Wyatt.

The late Ben King was a prolific writer of humorous and popular rhymes. The volume

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called *Ben King's Verse* would be better if it were smaller. It must be added, in fairness, however, that it contains a considerable number of racy dialect poems which have in a much fainter way something of the quality which one finds in the verse of James Whitcomb Riley. They deal largely with the homely details of farm and country life. We are sorry that the first poem in the book should be a wretched parody on "If I Should Die To-night." This poem was originally written by Miss Belle E. Smith, and appeared in The Outlook (then The Christian Union) in 1873. We mention this fact here because its authorship has been widely disputed, and we imagine from notes that we have seen recently in newspapers that there are still many people who suppose that Ben King was the author of the original poem. (Forbes & Co., Chicago.)

Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, has given us in *Lamia's Winter Quarters* another prose-idyl, interspersed with short poems called forth by the occasions given in the narrative. It is the story of the sojourn in Italy, mostly at Florence, of a party of four to whom he has previously introduced us—ladies and gentlemen of high culture, with health and leisure to enjoy, as well as mind to appreciate, their charming environment. The genial colloquies of the sprightly Lamia, the care-taking Veronica, the Poet subtle to discern and apt to quote, and, lastly, the observant historian of the six months' holiday, make one wish he had been of the party. The full-page illustrations are exquisitely done. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

HISTORY AND TRAVEL

Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co. (Chicago) have made a noble quarto of Sir Richard Burton's *The Jew, The Gypsy, and El Islam*, one of the most interesting of the forty-eight works by the author published during his lifetime, to say nothing of the twenty manuscripts which he left in different stages of completion. The material for the first part of this volume was collected while Sir Richard Burton was Consul at Damascus, where he formed the habit, disguised as a native, of mingling freely with the population of the city, familiarizing himself with the Moslem, Christian, and Jewish quarters. Materials for "The Gypsy" were collected during a period of over thirty years, and represent personal research in Asia, Africa, South America, and Europe. "El Islam" is one of the oldest of the Burton manuscripts, and was probably written soon after his famous pilgrimage to Mecca in 1853. The work will demand more extended treatment.

To the very long list of his books dealing with the personal and social side of French court life, M. Imbert de St. Amand has edited a decidedly readable volume on *The Court of the Second Empire*, which has been most satisfactorily translated by Elizabeth G. Martin, and is illustrated with portraits which will be new to most American readers. As usual, this volume supplements its immediate predecessor, which also dealt with the days of the Little Napoleon. As in that volume, the author is to some extent biased by his own personal feelings and his intimacy with people close to the throne. The narrative part of the book is excellent, and the many pen sketches of great personages and details of the royal and court life will give the book popularity. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

No figure in the recent campaign in Cuba stands out in a more prominent and interesting way personally than that of Major-General Joseph Wheeler, unless, indeed, it be that of Theodore Roosevelt. This fact lends additional interest to the volume on *The Santiago Campaign* which General Wheeler has just put forth. The book itself is largely made up from official reports, and one wishes that the personal narrative were fuller and less formal. Allowing, however, for this lack, the book certainly furnishes in a convenient and systematic form a valuable record of the campaign, one which cannot fail to be useful to historians in the future. (Lamson, Wolffe & Co., Boston,)

*Anglo-Saxon Superiority*, by Edmond Demolins, translated from the tenth French edition by Louis B. Lavigne, is not a book which owes its success to the daring of the writer in asserting the superiority of another people, but to the critical acumen with which he explains the causes of that superiority. The fact that the English, who a century ago were less than half as numerous as the French, are to-day three times as numerous, and have expelled the French from their territorial possessions both in America and in the East, is explained by M. Demolins on the ground that the English system of education, the English system of home life, and, above all, the Anglo-Saxon demand for independence in its thousand manifestations, have fitted this race for the establishment of

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colonies and for leadership in every branch of industrial life. (R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.)

*The Story of Oberlin*, by the Rev. Delavan L. Leonard, D.D., is a book full of interest to all deeply religious or philanthropic minds. In spite of some literary defects, it reveals the heart of the humanitarian movement of the middle of this century—the movement which, of course, centered in the overthrow of slavery, but which also expressed itself in the work for the higher education of women, the suppression of intemperance, the development of co-operation, and many kindred movements for the elevation of society. To reformers to-day who are tempted to be discouraged by the ridicule to which their work exposes them, and the uncultured and sometimes unbalanced associations into which it brings them, the "Story of Oberlin" is full of encouragement and inspiration. (The Pilgrim Press, Chicago.)

*The Union of Italy, 1815 to 1895*, by W. J. Stillman, formerly correspondent of the London "Times" in Rome, is a compact account of the making of the Italian nation, from the standpoint of one who feels keenly that the present nation is unworthy of the sacrifices of the patriots who secured independence and unity. The author, like most present-day conservatives, has nothing but praise for the radicals of former generations and nothing but distrust for the radicals of his own. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that the Italian Government has not fulfilled the hopes generally cherished for it when unity was achieved, and the author's fundamental thought, that the failure is due to the fact that Italy did not achieve her independence unaided, is full of truth. Mr. Stillman shows but a dim insight into the economic evils which plague the Italian people, and his history is more valuable on the side of the diplomatic relationships of the governments than of the social relationships of the people. (University Press, Cambridge, England.)

*History of the People of the Netherlands*, by Professor Petrus Johannes Blok, translated by Oscar A. Bierstadt and Ruth Putnam, is a work of permanent value. Not only has it the thorough scholarship that we should expect on this subject from the Professor of History in the University of Leyden, but it exhibits in a rare degree the power to select from the mass of historical material at the author's command those significant parts which will present to the reader the complete picture in miniature. The present volume covers the period from the earliest times to the beginning of the fifteenth century, and is in the main devoted to the civilization of the people, the description of the early feudal society, the characterization of the various social orders, the rise of the cities, and the popular movements which affected the future of the country. It is emphatically, as its name implies, a history "of the People." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

Two books of decided interest and importance can only be mentioned here, and will receive extended review at a later day. The one is Mr. Robert T. Hill's *Cuba and Porto Rico* (The Century Company, New York), which contains an immense deal of carefully collected and arranged information about the climate, productions, industries, people, history, and topography of these and other smaller islands of the West Indies. Mr. Hill was a member of the United States Geological Survey, and his opportunities for observation were unusual. Aside from the practical value of the work, it is an extremely handsome piece of book-making, very fully illustrated from authentic sources. The other book to which we refer is the long-waited-for account by Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor of his experiences, sufferings, imprisonment, torture, and final release in the attempt to penetrate the sacred city of Thibet. The work is one of fascinating interest, and is published with every possible advantage of fine typography, copious and original illustration, and excellent book-making generally. (Harper & Brothers, New York)

Hardly any of our readers can have failed to see in weekly, monthly, and daily papers during the Spanish war some of the unusually fine photographs taken on the spot by Mr. John C. Hemment. These and many others have now been gathered by Mr. Hemment into book form under the title *Cannon and Camera*, and are accompanied by a narrative, also from the pen of the artist, of war events and personal experiences. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

### NOVELS AND TALES

*A Sister to Evangeline*, by Charles G. D. Roberts (Lamson, Wolffe & Co., Boston), tells again the story of the burning of Grand Pré and the exile of the Acadians. It is chiefly, however, the story of Yvonne de Lamourie, who is young, beautiful, willful, and loves a French officer who is borne off with the

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exiles. It is pleasant reading, and the lovers are happily united at the last.

*The Ambassador*, by John Oliver Hobbes, a comedy in four acts, which was produced at the St. James Theater, London, in June, 1898, now appears in book form. (The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.) It is a novel developed entirely by conversation. The characters have the usual amount of cynicism, flippancy, egoism, pettinesses, jealousies, meannesses, with little light of innocence, truth, and nobility. There may be in social centers such groups or circles—one cannot say friends, as friendship is an unknown quantity in their world—but one is grateful for not having met in the flesh the people who live in the imagination of John Oliver Hobbes.

Annie Trumbull Slosson has found her own place among the writers of short stories. The appearance of *Dumb Fox-Glove, and Other Short Stories* will be welcomed by many readers whose ideal Christmas gift is the book of a favorite author. "Dumb Fox-Glove" is the first story in this collection, and is the least interesting. *Apple Jonathan* teaches a beautiful lesson by homely, natural means. No story in this collection possesses the art or the humor of "Fishin' Jimmy," by the same author—an American classic. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

A collection of homely stories of every-day life, emotions, and people is published by Frederick Warne & Co. (New York), under the title of *In the Shadow of the Hills*, by the author of "Quiet Stories from an Old Woman's Garden." The first story, "A Bunch of Pinks," is full of sentiment, and is artistic in that it preserves the sentiment and avoids sentimentality. All the stories are strong and deal with home life.

Mary Tudor, the sister of Henry VIII., is the heroine of *When Knighthood was in Flower*, by Edwin Caskoden. (Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.) The court and its doings are described in the language of to-day, except for occasional extracts from an old family chronicle of the narrator; and the figures of the King, the Duke of Buckingham, Jane Bolingbroke, and Mary, as well as of her impetuous lover, Charles Brandon, are full of warm human interest. The story carries the reader forward rapidly, and his interest in the fortunes of the beautiful, willful, high-minded, gracious heroine and her trio of friends continues without a break until the happy ending, when she wins—or is won by—her untitled lover, and persuades her royal brother to make him the Duke of Suffolk.

RELIGIOUS

To impart freshness to the twenty-sixth course on the same subject is the difficult task which President Tucker, of Dartmouth, has achieved in his lectures on Preaching, given this year at Yale, entitled *The Making and the Unmaking of the Preacher*. The point of emphasis throughout is the personality of the preacher, his consciousness of reality, his live sympathy with men, his realization of the motives of Christianity, and the unconscious authority that flows forth from conviction of the fundamental truths. Dr. Tucker cautions against misjudging the temper of our time in the midst of its perplexing problems. He affirms that "the mind of the age is ready and anxious to come under the authority of truth," and that a great many people are not alien to the Christian spirit who are alien to Christian thinking, and need an interpreter of it. This interpretation, making Christianity real to those who have misunderstood it, the preacher mediates through his sympathy properly expressed. The preacher's subtlest hindrance to making the necessary "connection between Christianity and the general moral sense of people" is unreality, expressing more than one's whole nature fully affirms. Dr. Tucker's discourse is characterized by ethical virility, spiritual insight, keen appreciation of modern conditions, and an optimistic outlook. He defines the preacher of to-day as "the man who is able to enlist other men in his work of persuasion." These "other men" have much to do with his making or unmaking. It would be well if these lectures found their way into the hands of the thoughtful members of our churches, as well as the hands of the class to whom they were addressed. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

*The Post-Apostolic Age*, by Lucius Waterman, D.D. (Volume II. in the series "Ten Epochs of Church History"), has been written, as Bishop Potter affirms in its introduction, in the truly historic temper, and with an aim of freedom from partisan or ecclesiastical bias. As a specimen we quote the author's statement that "the primitive church polity lies somewhere between the extremes of modern Episcopacy and modern Independency." The lesson for this modern age which the author draws from the career of Cyprian, the great Bishop of Carthage, mar-

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tyred in 258, "Difference of opinion shall be without prejudice to Christian union," is a prominent lesson of the history of the second and third centuries covered by this volume. These two centuries are specially important, the fact being that in them the simplicity of primitive Christianity underwent modifications which continue to this day. The study of such a period, therefore, has a claim on the more intelligent members of the Church, which has been too often neglected in the interest of secular history. The present volume has been written for such readers, and we share the writer's conviction that "Christian history is quite as necessary to education as English history." (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Charlotte Yonge has fulfilled a labor of love, grateful to all who revere the name of the sweet singer of the "Christian Year," in her volume entitled *John Keble's Parishes*. In her record of "the thousand peaceful years' that have passed over Hursley and Otterbourne (in the South of England) the authoress, as "an old inhabitant," has included no little antiquarian lore, together with a lovingly careful account of whatever has been consecrated by association with Keble. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

*Our Unitarian Gospel*, by M. J. Savage, contains sermons given in the Church of the Messiah during the first year of Dr. Savage's pastorate in New York. They are characterized by the qualities which have made him an attractive and influential preacher. The constructive purpose which underlies the incisive criticisms of orthodox formularies appears in the claim that "we liberals of the modern world are the ones who come nearer to preaching the gospel of Christ than any other part of the so-called Christian Church." (George E. Ellis, Boston.)

The volumes of the Rev. M. A. Sadler's Commentary which we have already noticed are followed by one on *Galatians*, *Ephesians*, *and Philippians*. The interest in which the author writes appears in his comment on the address of the letter to Philippi to "the bishops and deacons." We learn that these "bishops" were the "presbyters who superintended particular congregations," but that "the Episcopate, in our sense of the word, resided in the Apostle." This twist of the Greek word for "bishops" (*episcopoi*) into "presbyters" ignores the fact that the primitive "historic Episcopate" was parochial, not diocesan, the Apostle's relation to which was that of the modern missionary (in Greek, *apostle*) to the churches gathered in his preaching tours. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

"Pansy" (Mrs. Isabella M. Alden), so well known to youthful readers, has revised, and in part rewritten, for them her Life of Christ entitled *The Prince of Peace*, and sends it forth with special introductions by Bishop Vincent and Dr. Francis E. Clark, and illustrations by Hoffmann. In her conviction that her theme has even more to do with the present than the past, Mrs. Alden endeavors "to put the dress of to-day on the facts of the long ago," and writes with a simplicity that is pervaded with tender and devout feeling. (Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.)

*Points in Church History for Schools and Colleges*, for which Dr. Thomas Richey has written a prefatory note, is a series of outlines prepared for St. Gabriel's School, Peekskill, N. Y, by the Sister in charge. (James Pott & Co., New York.)

*The Kingdom of Heaven, Here and Hereafter*, by Canon Winterbotham, of Edinburgh, is occupied with Christ's parables of the Kingdom, and treats them with marked originality and freshness. In his hands our reading into them of theological doctrines they were not intended to teach receives vigorous correction. Christ's object, he insists, was to exhibit the characters and requirements of his Kingdom here and now, even when the form of his discourse is most eschatological and apocalyptic. "As he ignored death, so he ignored what comes after death." What he said about the things to come after, he said only "in such a way as to throw light on the things that are." Occasionally the writer seems to carry this idea to an extreme, as in his treatment of Christ's promise of his Return, the spiritual nature of which, as manifested in the world, he does not recognize. But even where he rouses disagreement he is stimulating to thought, and the whole tenor of his work is morally invigorating—inculcating, as it does, the fundamental truth that the future is in the womb of the present, and eternity involved in to-day. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

## SCIENCE

The story of the evolution of the land and its surface features, of which an installment was given in Professor Russell's "Rivers of North America," recently noticed, is

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continued in *Earth Sculpture; or, The Origin of Land Forms*, by Professor Geikie, of Edinburgh. Greatly as the earth's surface has been wrinkled by the contraction of the cooling globe, its present aspect is due to the eroding of these rocky wrinkles by sun and frost, water, wind, and ice, by whose activity the earliest upheaved mountains have been either demolished or remodeled. The tracing of these processes back toward the beginning is a recent branch of geological inquiry, opening up a wonderful history. Professor Geikie modestly regards his work as an introductory treatise, preliminary to such unsolved problems as the origin of our continental areas and oceanic basins. It is written for non-specialists, and is illustrated. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

BIOGRAPHY

*Samuel E. Sewall*, by Nina Moore Tiffany, is a well-written memoir of one of the noblest of Boston gentlemen, who, in advance of his time, and especially in advance of the social class to which he belonged, gave his support to the despised Abolitionists. A personality so attractive would have made the work interesting in almost any hands, and the present biographer has brought to her task, or rather her labor of love, a keen discernment of the events which would interest the world at large as distinguished from those of merely local or family concern. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

A book about as wide and long as this column is wide, entitled *A Pocket History of the Ladies of the White House*, by Olga Stanley (The Woolfall Company, New York), contains very short biographical sketches of all the women who have presided at the White House, with the portrait of each, with the exception of the wife of President Taylor. There is also a condensed history of the White House, with tiny illustrations.

The author of *Within the Purdah*, S. Armstrong-Hopkins, was the physician in charge of the Woman's Hospital Dispensary and Training-School for Nurses of Hyderabad, Sindh, and her experience entitles her story of the life of the people to the fullest confidence. She states in her preface that she has recorded in minu'est detail the life of individual men and women treated in her practice. She has chosen to do this to prove to Christians the necessity of supporting missionary interests abroad, not only in the cause of religion but of humanity. The book is written entirely from the missionary point of view, and is graphic and personal. (Eaton & Mains, New York.)

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

*Editha's Burglar*, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, illustrated by Henry Sandham, has been added to "The Young of Heart" series. (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.) This story of the queer, loving little girl and her daring and successful effort to protect her mother, and the equally queer burglar, is too well known in play and story to need comment.

A charming story of a little American boy in China is *Little Mr. Van Vere of China*, by Harriet A. Cheever. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.) This little fellow is more original than Little Lord Fauntleroy, but lacks a certain charm possessed by that little gentleman. The story is remarkable in that all who minister to the boy are men. Little Mr. Van Vere of China becomes a stowaway on a ship sailing to China, and there he finds and is found—but this is telling the story.

The Rev. A. J. Church has had a veteran's experience in dealing with a great deal of the richest story-material of the past. In his latest book, *Heroes of Chivalry and Romance*, he deals with three great streams of story: Beowulf, King Arthur and the Round Table, and the Treasure of the Nibelungs, translating the stories into connected and condensed narrative with special reference to the interest of younger readers. The book has a frontispiece in color by George Morrow. (The Macmillan Company, New York.)

The American Baptist Publication Society has just published two small books, with ornamental covers, for small children. In *The Story of Johnikin*, by Beth Day, the hero with the awkward name becomes a boy in a story, as he much desired. In *Two Little Every-Day Folks*, by Carl Foster, the story of two tiny folks, a brother and sister, is told. Both books are illustrated by Elizabeth M. Hallowell.

*An Island Heroine*, by Mary B. Sleight (The Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston), is a history of the people who lived in the "East End" of Long Island during the time of its occupation by the British. The story is graphic, and presents a charming girl heroine. The same house publishes a romance of the days of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, told by William H. Babcock, entitled *Cian of the Chariots*. The author has carefully studied the history of the time of which

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he writes. His previous romantic history, "The Two Lost Centuries of Britain," made friends for this later work, which is carefully illustrated by George Foster Barnes. The movement in this romance is quick, and the unfolding of the history is a part of the story, for it reveals the temper and purpose of the times and the people.

The Lothrop Publishing Company also publish *Marjory and Her Neighbors*, a charming story of three little girls and a boy. One must forgive the precocious girl of ten who devises a doll's dress that secures a patent that sells for ten thousand dollars, because of the beautiful results which follow.

A delightful story of *The Widow O'Callaghan's Boys* has been written by Gulielma Zollinger. (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.) These seven sons, from Patsy down, or from Larry up, are all characters, witty, brave, and loyal. The history of the way they grew up and established themselves in business under their wise mother's guidance is a lesson for mothers and boys.

*A Little New England Maid*, by Kate Tannatt Woods, is a story of a New England family of the best type, and the "Little Maid" is charming in her naturalness, vivacity, and spirit of helpfulness, entirely free from self-consciousness. (The Lothrop Company, Boston.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Jacob A. Riis is to be congratulated on the cover design of his new book, *Out of Mulberry Street*. The color is the gray of a city street in a dull November twilight, with the outlines true to the life of tenement-house streets. Above the dying light of the present day there is the promise of a glorious to-morrow; and this typifies the spirit of the stories which make the book. Every story in the book is inspiring because it recognizes that love is the greatest gift in life, and the universal gift, found wherever a human heart throbs. Mr. Riis has the constructive temper, and hope, not hopelessness, is the result of reading these photographic pictures of life in lower New York. (The Century Company, New York.)

*Women and Economics: A Study of the Economic Relation between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution*, by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, is a book for the thoughtful, written with clear-minded wit and courage. The object of the author, who, by the way, is a great-granddaughter of Lyman Beecher, is to point out, explain, and justify the changes now going on in the relations of women to society. Her contention is that the long-continued economic dependence of women has tended toward their becoming more feminine and less normal human beings. We have now "reached a stage where individual and racial progress is best secured by the higher specialization of individuals, and by a far wider sense of love and duty." In a state of economic independence the woman's specialization in industry develops more personality and less of sexuality, with general benefit to society. The great difficulty in the way of this social benefit seems to Mrs. Stetson to be the cumbrous machinery of housekeeping, with the servitude it imposes on woman. Whether the co-operative kitchen and nursery are to become facts, time will show. Meanwhile Mrs. Stetson's criticisms upon the things that are can be accepted with less hesitation than her visions of things that are to be, although with a feeling that there is more light in the existing conditions than she has thrown upon her canvas. Our own conviction is that the desideratum is not new social arrangements, which, after all, must come through growth rather than manufacture, so much as a higher morality infused into the old. (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.)

## Books Received

*For the two weeks ending December 2*

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA

Day, Beth. The Story of Johnikin. 50 cts.
Foster, Carl. Two Little Every-Day Folks. 60 cts.

AMERICAN BOOK CO., NEW YORK

Le Conte, Joseph. A Compend of Geology. $1.20.
Wait, William H. Orations of Lysias. $1.25.
Harkness, Albert. Complete Latin Grammar. $1.25.
Short Latin Grammar. 80 cts.
McMahon, James, and Virgil Snyder. Differential Calculus. $2.
Tanner, J. H., and Joseph Allen. Analytic Geometry. $2.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK

Hemment, John C. Cannon and Camera. $2.

HENRY T. COATES & CO., PHILADELPHIA

Peterson, Henry. Pemberton; or, One Hundred Years Ago.

LILIAN COLE-BETHEL, COLUMBUS, O.

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# The Religious World

### Dr. Thomas C. Hall and Union Seminary

Union Seminary has very greatly added to its strength by choosing for Professor in the chair of Christian Ethics the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D.D. The appointment seems to us well-nigh ideal. For the last few weeks much has been said about Dr. Hall's succeeding his father in the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Of that possibility we spoke in a recent paragraph in these columns. Those who have been familiar with the circumstances have all along believed that such a choice was almost too good to be expected. The election of Dr. Hall to Union Seminary keeps a strong man in New York, puts in the chair of Ethics a man singularly equipped for the position, and gives to Union Seminary the prestige of one who has rare ability both as a scholar and as a preacher. Dr. Hall graduated at Princeton in 1879. Afterward he studied at Union Seminary, and still later at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin. He is about forty years of age, and in personal appearance strikingly resembles his distinguished father.

### Dr. Coe's Change of Work

The Rev. E. B. Coe, D.D., of the Collegiate Church at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, New York, has been relieved of the pastorate of that church, in order that he may give more time to his duties as Senior Minister of the Collegiate Reformed Parish. In the future he will have the general supervision of the nine churches and chapels connected with the Collegiate Church corporation. Dr. Coe has been connected with the Forty-eighth Street Church since 1879. He is the President of the General Synod of the Reformed Churches of America. He is also a trustee of Columbia University and of several hospitals and asylums. The Collegiate Reformed Church is the oldest in the city. It was organized in 1628, and chartered in 1696. It maintains four churches and five chapels, which are under the pastoral care of ten clergymen and are governed by the Consistory. Dr. Coe, as is well known, is a son-in-law of the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Brooklyn. This change leaves two of the wealthiest churches in New York, with perhaps the very finest buildings in the city, without pastors—the other being, of cours the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

### Robert College, Constantinople

The thirty-fifth year of Robert College, Constantinople, has closed with bright prospects. The President reports a full quota of two hund ed and fifty students, divided according to race as follows: Greeks, 88; Armenians, 87; Bulgarians, 49; Turks, 10; all others, 16. The College was obliged to refuse a number of applicants in the spring because of lack of room. The financial statement is brief and encouraging; the total expenses of the College, $37,223.55, being more than covered by the receipts and regular income. The needs of the College, as set forth by the report, are two new buildings, one for the younger boys in the preparatory department, and a new study hall to take the place of the temporary building that has been in use for ten years; another need is for additional endowment for French and mathematics, for physical and chemical laboratory apparatus, and for the library. The College, in aiding its poorer students, follows the principle of Mr. Robert in requiring a student to pay a part of his own expenses, and demanding high scholarship and good character as a condition for any aid whatever. The College is now exceedingly prosperous, and as its Christian influence radiates out to the distant parts of the surrounding countries, the wisdom of its founders, Mr. Robert and Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, is amply justified.

### The Life of Dr. Dale

The event of the month in Nonconformist circles in England is the publication of the life of the late Dr. Dale, of Birmingham. It is the work of his son, Mr. A. W. W. Dale, Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. We do not refer to the book in this department for the sake of review, but only as an event of importance in the religious world. Both the "Christian World" and the "British Weekly" give large space to its contents. In the latter paper the department known as "Table Talk" is chiefly occupied with extracts, while the book itself is reviewed by Professor Denny. No leader among Nonconformists during recent years has had so



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large an influence as Dr. Dale. He was a theologian, a philosopher, and a practical politician, as well as an ecclesiastical leader and an inspiring preacher. The work will be sure of a wide reading on this side of the water.

### Mrs. Humphry Ward and the Unitarians

As is well known, Mrs. Ward, the author of "Robert Elsmere," "Marcella," etc., is a leader among the Unitarians of England, and her occasional utterances on religious subjects always receive much attention in the different religious papers. She has just been speaking on Unitarianism at the opening of a bazaar in Norwich. Her estimate of existing conditions in that denomination was not optimistic. She admitted that it is not prospering as it did formerly. The cause of the change she ascribes to the growth of the High Church party in the Establishment. "The Oxford Movement" has led to a great increase in the power and energy of the English Church. She thought that the influence of High Churchmen has tended toward superstition rather than the use of reason. The party has succeeded largely because its members have made use of the practical power of the life of Christ in their work among the poor and ignorant. Art, music, and imagination have been very effective in their hands. Another reason for the lack of growth of Unitarianism is the approach to Unitarian principles by other denominations in their adoption of the results of criticism and modern investigation.

### The "Neighbor-Chain"

In view of the fatal facility with which the best things are lost sight of in the crowd of events, Mr. Theodore F. Seward shows an admirable versatility in the variety of fresh aspects by which he keeps before the public mind the Christian ideal of the union of man with man and of man with God—first, in 1891, by his widely commended but less widely adopted "Brotherhood of Christian Unity," next by his "Don't Worry Movement," as a practical expression of man's filial relation to God, and now by his proposal for a "Neighbor-Chain." This aims to deepen and widen the consciousness of human brotherhood, especially by cultivating charity toward all in points where individual differences of opinion are impediments to brotherliness. It is thus introductory to a fellowship world-wide. The membership card (which can be transcribed and sent on a postal card for record) reads thus: "I wish to be a link in the NEIGHBOR-CHAIN, to develop my own spirit of love and charity, and as a bond of fellowship in the Universal Brotherhood of Man. Motto: 'Love your neighbor and respect him in his beliefs.' (Signature and address.)"

For Mr. Seward's five-cent pamphlet on the subject, and cards at ten cents a dozen, address "Neighbor-Chain," 111 Fifth Avenue, New York. The proposed plan seems to us a practical way of taking lessons upon the much-neglected apostolic precept, "Honor all men." Mr. Seward truly affirms that the above motto, if put in practice, would lead out more than anything else into peace, comity, fellowship, and union among men. Professor A. V. G. Allen, author of "The Continuity of Christian Thought," says that it is "rational and practicable to begin with cultivating the sense of human amity and brotherhood, as a means of reaching Christian unity." Dr. E. E. Hale writes: "The Neighbor-Chain has immense possibilities." Other eminent men write in similar terms. Mr. Seward's suggestion for extending the movement is that each one interested should speak or write to three others to report themselves as "links," requesting each of them to do the same to another three. It is desirable, he adds, though not essential, that one or more of the three spoken to should be of a different religious belief from your own. We entirely concur with his remark that "the cultivation of charity which the movement involves is equally valuable to all who join it, whether the extension of the chain be rapid or slow, and whether the final consummation of human solidarity is to be attained in a hundred or a thousand years."

### Conferences for Bible Study

In the midst of the many conferences and conventions which have no evident plan, and where the programme seems to be a kind of hop-skip-and-jump from one inanity to another, it is refreshing to read an account of the Conference for Bible Study which was recently held in San Francisco and Oakland, California. We judge from the places of meeting and the names of the committee that the Conferences were under the direction of Congregationalists, but representatives of other denominations had places on the programme. The Conference was held two days in the First Congregational Church of San

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Francisco, and two in the First Congregational Church in Oakland. Some of the subjects treated were as follows: "Preparation for Man;" "Creation and Placing of Man;" "Interference with God's Plan Concerning Man;" "God's Process of Rescue." Under the last topic there were many subtopics, such as "Revelation;" "Revelation through a Special Channel;" "Revelation through Literature;" "Relation of the Old Testament to the New;" "The Plan of Salvation as Developed in the Old Testament;" "Importance of Old Testament Revelation to Present-Day Christian Life." These subjects and others were treated by pastors and professors in papers which were limited to twenty-five minutes each. A correspondent says: "The attendance has been large, the papers of real value, and the interest deep. Plans are making for a Pacific Coast Conference in the interest of our religious and educational work in the near future." This example is worthy of being followed by other religious bodies. The trouble with most conventions is that they are devoted to business which had better be left undone, and to talk which is largely vapid and pointless. This Conference was evidently planned for benefit—as all conferences should be.

### Methodism and Its Twentieth Century Project

We have already referred to the proposal of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to attempt the raising of $20,000,000 as a thank-offering for the blessings of twenty centuries of Christianity. The project is a great one, but characteristic of the faith and enthusiasm of the men who have made the appeal to the Church. In our previous notice of this subject we made no mention of how the money was to be raised or used. These details are now at hand, and we give them to our readers, as follows:

The first of these recommendations stipulates that the proposed sum shall be in addition to the regular contributions of Methodists, and that it shall be given between January 1, 1899, and three years from that time. The second recommendation sets forth that $10,000,000 of the offering shall be applied to Methodist universities, theological seminaries, colleges, and other schools, and $10,000,000 for Methodist hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, and other charitable institutions of the Church, and for the payment of debts on Church properties. The other three recommendations refer to details, as that givers may specify to what their offerings may go; that unspecified gifts shall be held for appropriation and distribution by the General Conference of 1900; and that, in order to secure the largest results from this appeal, boards of trustees of educational institutions, directors of charitable societies, and officers of local churches should immediately set on foot organized action in such manner as they may deem most effective.

### New Books by Principal Fairbairn

It will be good news to all admirers of Principal Fairbairn to be informed that two new volumes from his pen are soon to be given to the public. The first will bear the title "Catholicism: Roman and Anglican." We judge from its name that it will probably deal with the question of ritualism, which is now occupying so large a place in the ecclesiastical life and thought of England. The second book will be on "The Person of Christ and the Philosophy of Religion." This was to have appeared soon, but its publication has been deferred until the autumn of next year. No living writer on theology commands a larger reading than Dr. Fairbairn, and these new volumes will be awaited with eager anticipation by many in all the Christian denominations.

### The Pulpit in England and America

One difference between ecclesiastical and political conditions in England and the United States is vividly illustrated by a cablegram which recently appeared in a New York paper. It ran something as follows: "Dr. Guinness Rogers, the eminent Congregationalist, has declared in favor of Lord Rosebery as the leader of the Liberal party." It would make precious little difference in this country who was favored for Presidential nominee by Dr. Storrs or Bishop Potter, or even by Dr. Parkhurst, but in England conditions are not the same. There the bone and sinew of the Liberal party are Nonconformists. They will follow no leader who will oppose what to them is the question of chief importance, viz., Disestablishment. Consequently the question of the approval or disapproval of the Nonconformist leaders is of vital importance. It is well known that Mr. Gladstone often consulted men like Drs. Dale, Guinness Rogers, and Charles A. Berry as to what his policy should be; and some way the spectacle of a statesman taking counsel of the most eminently Christian men of his party is quite as edifying as that afforded by our political leaders, who more frequently seek wisdom from the demagogues of the saloons.

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# Notes and Queries

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address.*

I wish to give a series of Sunday evening talks on the reformers, such as Savonarola, Calvin, Luther, John Knox, and Garrison. There are no library facilities here, and it will be necessary for me to buy the books for reading up on the subject. I want to get as few as possible, yet comprehensive enough for me to get a fairly thorough knowledge of the men I am to speak of. Will you kindly refer me to works that will serve my purpose, giving publishers and prices? If there is any one good book on the subject, I would be greatly obliged to you if you will tell me of it. S.

See the following: Poole's "Wycliffe" (Longmans, New York, 80 cents); Clark's "Savonarola" (McClurg, Chicago, $1.50); Blackburn's "Zwingli" (Presbyterian Board, Philadelphia, $1.50); Taylor's "Knox" (Armstrong, New York, $1.25); "Luther" and "Melanchthon" in the "Heroes of the Reformation" series (Putnams, New York, $1.50 each); Dyer's "Calvin" (Harpers, New York); also Seebohm's "Protestant Revolution" and Fisher's "History of the Reformation" (Scribners, New York. $1 and $2.50); and Johnson's "Life of Garrison" (Russell, Boston, $2). The Schaff-Herzog Cyclopædia, three volumes, if accessible, would be most serviceable.

Can you give any light on the following Scripture? 1. Who are the "two witnesses" of Revelation xi., 3? Has the prophecy concerning them had its fulfillment? 2. What is indicated by the "false prophet" of Revelation xix., 20? Is it a system or a personality, and where else in the Scriptures is he (or it) spoken of?
J. A. P.

See John viii., 17. These witnesses are not to be regarded as neither more nor less than "two," but as *authoritative*, two being the legal number for conclusive testimony, and as representing the whole body of the martyrs ("martyr" being Greek for witness). 2. See Matthew xxiv., 11; 1 John iv., 1. The whole class of deceivers is meant. "The beast and the false prophet" together designate all persecutors and all liars: compare chapter xxi., 8.

Do you know of a good dictionary of the English language, in plain type, in which the spelling and pronunciation are the chief features, and the definition of words is omitted or greatly abbreviated? E. P. W.

Soule and Wheeler's "Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling" (Lee & Shepard, Boston), and the new "Clarendon Dictionary" for school, home, and business use (University Publishing Company, New York), may perhaps meet your requirements.

A good Bible Dictionary is indispensable to a Sunday-school teacher. Kindly inform readers as to name and price of one or two good ones, costing not over $2. You will likely do a favor to many. E. N. A.

Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, abridged, Peloubet's revision, we think does not cost more than the sum you name, and is the best to be had so cheaply.

Please give me the title of any book on Ecclesiastes. M. S. P.

See the volume on Ecclesiastes in the Expositor's Bible Series, by Dr. S. Cox (Armstrong, New York). There is nothing better.

The Attica Shakespeare Club is in search of a parody on the women of Shakespeare called "Place aux Dames," and published in some magazine some twenty years ago. Can you recall it? H. P. G.

Perhaps some reader can answer.

A recent inquiry in this column concerning a supposed ritualist reminds me of an incident of other days. A Mr. —— desired more ritual, but, somewhat doubtful of his position, he approached one of his vestry, somewhat timid and halting, with the question whether the vestryman "would object to candles on the altar." "No," was the prompt reply, "not at all. Have Roman candles, if you wish." W. M.

Can any reader tell me of a German or English translation of Sadi's "Advice to Kings"? I am led to believe such a translation has been made, as Emerson quotes from it in the "Atlantic Monthly," Vol. XIV., p. 36. As I think Emerson did not understand Persian, I assume he used a translation. LIBRARIAN.

In answer to the request of "P." relative to a book entitled "Captain Canot; or, Twenty Years an African Slaver," will state that I have a copy of said book. ELIZABETH CHACE.
Fort Morgan, Colo.

If "H. C. P.," in The Outlook for November 19, page 739, will send his address to B. B. Comegys, 4205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, he will receive the information he seeks, without charge.



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# For the Little People

### A Winter Sing-Song

By E. Louise Liddell

Sing a song of snowflakes,
Flying in the air.
Sing a song of sleighbells,
Tinkling everywhere.

Sing of feath'ry snowbanks,
Earth in dazzling white.
Sing of gleaming ice-fields,
Sparkling in the light.

Sing of merry maidens,
Sing of blithesome boys,
Skating, sliding, coasting,
Full of fun and noise!

### How a Doll Saved a Kitten

By Alice M. Weeks

Donald and Dorothy were twins, and lived on a farm. It was a large farm, and the children had a great many pets. There were the two white lambs that papa had given them on their last birthday; Donald's six rabbits with pink eyes; Mrs. Cackle and her ten fluffy chicks (which were Dorothy's own); the two dogs, Jack and Gyp; and, last, but not the least important in this story, Mrs. Muff, the large white cat, and her kitten, Puffball, or Puff for short, who looked just like her mamma.

Dorothy also owned a large family of dolls, but Donald, though he could sometimes be coaxed to play doctor and give bread pills to them, openly despised dolls, and Dorothy often mourned because she had no one to "play house" with her and the dolls. There came a time, however, when Donald's respect for dolls suddenly increased; for Polly, Dorothy's big rubber doll, saved Puff from drowning. She actually did, for Donald and Dorothy both saw her; and this is the way it happened.

There was a great horse-chestnut tree down by the creek, and under it the children's play-house was built. Here Dorothy had been giving her dolls a tea-party, when Polly, who had eaten a great deal too much cake, was suddenly taken very ill. Her small mamma carried her out into the air and laid her on the grass as carefully as possible, then ran to find Dr. Donald and bring him back with her before Polly grew any worse.

Dorothy was hardly out of sight when Mrs. Muff and her kitten came stepping daintily through the grass toward the play-house. Seeing Polly, apparently asleep, lying motionless, Mrs. Muff walked over to her, sniffed at her, then cuffed her gently with her paw. Meeting with no response, Mrs. Muff felt safe in bidding Puff be a good kitten and be careful not to go too near the creek, while she herself took a quiet little "cat-nap." She went into the play-house, jumped lightly up into the china doll's bed, and was soon fast asleep.

It was a pretty dull time for Puff, and, after chasing a stray butterfly or two, and running around after her small white tail till she was dizzy, she sat down and wondered what she should do next.

You know when little folks (and kittens, too) have nothing in particular to do, they sometimes get into mischief. This was exactly what happened to Puff. She commenced by dancing around Polly, making short runs and leaps at her, and playing with the tiny red tassel on the doll's cap, as the breeze stirred it invitingly. In making one of these playful springs the kitten caught her little sharp claws in the cap itself, and, before she could set herself free, had drawn Polly along a short distance over the grass. This was both surprising and interesting. What had happened? Was Polly joining in the sport? Puff decided to try it again—with the same result. It was an easy matter for the kitten to drag the doll with her, for, though large, Polly was made of rubber, and, as all little girls know, was therefore hollow and very light. So Puff frisked along, pouncing on the tassel, and dragging the cap, and Polly with it, nearer and nearer to the bank of the creek, which she, in her play, had quite forgotten. Alas and alas! Before she had time to save herself, she made one spring too many, and over the bank they went, doll and kitten together, right down into the cold water! Poor Puff was badly frightened, but she clung desperately to Polly's woolen dress, which she had clutched in her fall. Neither Polly nor Puff could swim, but Polly floated, and the kitten dug her claws deeper into the dress, and mewed wildly.

Just at that moment Donald and Dorothy



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came running back to the play-house. They heard the kitten's cries, and, rushing to the edge of the bank, saw Polly, flat on her face, floating on the water, with the miserable scared little kitten clinging fast to her.

How to get them out was the question. The bank was steep just there, the water pretty deep, and there was clearly no time to lose. Back to the play-house Donald dashed, and in a very short time had caught up the board which formed the front walk, dragged it over to the bank, and slid it down carefully, with Dorothy's help, until one end rested on the creek bottom, while the other lay against the bank.

He crept very cautiously down the board till within reach of them, then gently picked up Puff and Polly together—for even then Puff would not release her hold on the dress. With the two held carefully against his breast, Donald then crept slowly back up the board and handed them to Dorothy, who stood waiting breathlessly on the bank, while Mrs. Muff, who had come running on hearing her kitten's mewing, raced excitedly back and forth, very much alarmed by the mishap which had befallen her baby.

Finding that neither the doll nor the kitten was seriously hurt by the wetting, the children hastened with them to the house, where Puff was warmed, fed, and comforted, and Polly was praised and petted by her fond mamma to an extent that would certainly have spoiled an ordinary child. Polly, however, only smiled serenely, and seemed to be in such good spirits that Dr. Donald said a cold bath was the very thing he should have prescribed for her late illness!

As for Puff, she was not a bit the worse for her adventure, though for a long time she would not go near the children's play-house; and when she was older, she related the story to *her* kittens, as a warning to them always to remember their mother's advice, and *never* to disobey and go near the edge of the creek.

### Little Travelers

One of the English steamers arriving not long ago in New York had on board a number of children who had come from England without parents or guardians. They wore tags like baggage. One little boy of five went to Michigan. He was very obedient and quiet, and took it as a matter of course that he should be handed about.

There was much anxiety at the Barge Office lest the children should get mixed up, and a little boy who should go East be sent West where a little girl was being looked for. But the people in charge got the children sorted, and started them on the right roads in charge of the right officials, and no doubt each child reached the people watching for it.

### A Friend in Need

By Helen Ward Banks

This friend was a tame stag who belonged to a lady living near Manila in the Philippine Islands. He was a great pet and allowed to roam around at his will.

The ponies did not have the same freedom. When they were taken out, they must be tethered. One day the man who fed the ponies tied one of them with a very short rope, and then carelessly put its bunch of hay beyond its reach.

The poor little beast strained at his rope to reach his meal in vain. His owner, watching from the window, was about to go to his help, when she saw the stag standing by taking in the situation. She waited to see what would happen.

The stag soon found a way out of the difficulty. He bent his proud head, lifted part of the hay on his antlers, and put it down under the pony's nose. Then he went back for more; in a few minutes the grateful little pony had his full meal before him, and was making a hearty breakfast.

### An Island People

One of the English war-ships has been cruising among the Solomon Islands, which, you will find on the map, are northeast of Australia. The officers of the war-ship report that they found in these islands a race of people so large as to be called giants. The men were over six feet tall, and had long, straight hair, which they dyed yellow. The hair of the women was short. They are a copper-colored people. These people have no war weapons, and of course live in peace with each other and with their neighbors. They have no books and no history. The officers of the war-ship say that they have good homes and are kind to their children.

### A Difficult Question

By Wallace E. Mather

He passed his plate. "Oh, Teddy!" said I,
"How many times have you had 'more pie'?"
He thought an instant, then gravely spoke:
"I'm sure I can't tell. My pieclometer's broke."

—*St. Nicholas.*

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# The Home Club

### The Cry of the Times

There is one universal complaint from women as to the absence of leisure. Everywhere the protest is heard that the many engagements and outside entanglements prevent the women of the present day from enjoyment of the feast of reason and flow of soul that must have not only time but peace of mind to flourish. Life has degenerated when the only aim is to be useful. This is the commercial spirit in ethics, so to speak. A letter recently written expresses the thought of many too much occupied with interests that in the end count for little in the sum total of human happiness:

> Sometimes I wonder whether in the "intermediate state" there will not be an opportunity for friends to meet and talk over matters precious to us but for which our busy lives give no time; where, too, we can speak the loving word that has been checked by diffidence or misunderstanding; where, too, we can ask and receive forgiveness for the hasty speech that has to the one left such bitter anguish. It seems to me we could enjoy heaven better afterwards.

The failure to express what we feel of love and admiration, and the expression of feeling due to impatience born, not of the spirit, but of overtaxed nerves, are the causes of the loss of much that helps to make life beautiful. There are thousands of women to-day who are kept in a state of nervous excitement because of the consciousness that their use of time is a waste of time. No intelligent woman can expend ninety-eight per cent. of effort for two per cent. of results without resenting the waste. She may continue the effort, but she does it at a tremendous loss of vital and spiritual power. We need to recover the hour for the exercise of friendship. To be is far nobler than to do, and tells for far more in the upbuilding of the world, as well as of one's self; for our value in the world's upbuilding depends on what we are.

### The Work of the Consumers' League

The Consumers' Leagues all over the country have at this season a special crusade. The aim is to prevent the employees in stores being forced to work over hours without extra pay. This is possible only when buyers make their purchases early in the day, and refuse to accept goods delivered after six o'clock. This latter request is made that the clerks in the delivery departments and the men on the wagons may have their hours shortened. The rule of most retail stores is that all goods purchased shall be delivered the day of the purchase; this is especially true of the large department stores for all but out-of-town deliveries. A concerted movement of buyers would compel the sellers to meet the required conditions. The emergencies of the commercial demands at this time of the year are many. The time to do the effective work is when trade is normal. Then the buyers can live up to the conditions and not cause unnecessary friction. The conditions of the employees in stores have been greatly bettered by and through the Consumers' League, which has become national in its efforts. The next step is to secure, by some recognized sign or symbol, the sale of ready-made garments that are made under just and sanitary conditions. In this the women of the whole country are interested. It is a question, not of ethics alone, but of health or disease, life or death. Every commercial center has capital invested in this department of trade, and the product is sold everywhere. The condition under which the ready-made garments are manufactured is for this reason important to every family in the country. This becomes the largest and most important function of the Consumers' League—first, to make the buyers everywhere familiar with the conditions under which clothing is made; then to create public sentiment that will demand protection from the sale of garments made under unsanitary conditions. The label that insures proper sanitary conditions is now attached to certain articles. For the protection of the public health, it should be on all ready-made garments.

### One Way

*Dear Outlook:* The appeal of "A Subscriber" in The Outlook for November 26 touches a sympathetic chord in my breast.

We live next a well-to-do family of four boys, aged from eight to eighteen years. They are "vandals, bullies, and screamers," and all else that might be said of them. We ourselves have three children, aged from five to ten years old. The large, fenceless lawns about the houses on the street look well



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from the Municipal Village Improvement Society view. We complained, in "quietness of spirit," to the parents of the vandalism of their children, but they resented any interference. So, to the disgust of the childless neighbors, we erected a fence, four feet high, of firm wire, and a strong gate about our premises. It was not to keep our children in or the boys in the neighborhood out entirely. It was intended to be a definite limit or well-defined line about our property. The boys were all welcome within the limits, and they came in squads and crowds, and it took a little patience and some perseverance to have them understand that they were to conduct themselves with respect for other people's property and a certain amount of politeness toward one another. Transgression of these rules meant banishment, and there was no creeping back across the definite barriers.

As Hallowe'en drew near there were murmurs and threats as to what was to happen to gates, swings, and property in general. And, knowing the character of the four boys, we took the bull by the horns, so to speak, and invited them in for the evening and devoted ourselves to entertaining them with bobbing for apples and other customs and games, so that at the close of the evening, when they went home, they were so kindly disposed that our belongings were respected. Another plan was this. Having the advantage of living in a college town, it was easy to get a reliable, impecunious student to be with the boys during play-hours. He could suggest, and even play with them. He was to see that there was fair play and justice, but in no other way to interfere in the settlement of quarrels or battles. The effect of the fence on the manners and perhaps morals of the boys was good, and the result of the college student was seen in long, instructive trips to the woods and river for zoölogical and botanical specimens, with games of "tag" and "hare and hounds" thrown in on the way.

A Mother of Three.

### Servants and Children

*Dear Outlook:* The article on the above subject in The Outlook (November 5) was of particular interest to many mothers, I am sure.

There are five children in the home of the writer, and the servants in the house have been so faithful that it is with the thought of helping some mother to solve the problem discussed that this letter is written. Death took from a home last winter a faithful nurse who had served there over eleven years. She had a disposition which was so quick to take offense, so slow to forgive, and so unreasonably sensitive that her reputation in her own family and in the places where she had worked led many to assure the mistress of the home where she lived so long that she would "certainly leave in less than two weeks." What was it that kept her over eleven years? It surely was not because it was "an easy place." It was not in the same town where her family lived, or "near the church." Only one thing could have kept her, and that was not respect—it was *love*. Respect is such a cold thing. Too many times good servants have been "frozen out" by it when a little love would have kept them; for a very little love goes such a long way, and if they are taken into its warmth and radiance there will not be "that procession who pass through some households every year."

We believe upon insisting that the servants shall "know and keep their place," and be allowed to attend to their duties without serious interruption from the children. Let the love be shown by *sympathetic consideration*. If the mother does this, the children will be quick to follow her example. "We may love and not be considerate, but we cannot be considerate unless love is in our hearts." "Consideration is love being mindful, love taking pains." "Consideration is the fine essence of love." One mother we know of talks freely with the older children about the characters of the servants, pointing out their good qualities particularly and making the excuses she would like made for herself for their failures. If we only had more of that "fine essence of love," would not the servant problem be reduced to its lowest terms?

Can it teach stupid creatures how to cook and be neat? Yes; often the servants are foreigners and do not understand our language very well, and they are frightened, so that a few days' trial will give no idea of their true worth. But, of whatever nationality, there is one language all can understand—a pleasant look and a smile and the nod of approval. If they cannot read, one of the children may sometimes read them a story or carry to their rooms some pictures.

All these little attentions are fully appreciated, and it is an exceptional servant who does not repay them a hundredfold.

Interest the children in them, and the good nurse and the "cranky" cook will feel that they have a real home. Their service will not be "eye service," but that of one who is conscious of being one of the home-makers in a home where the love is felt to be so great and all-embracing that it reaches—"even me." C. L. A.

The character of the home always affects the relation between the servants and the family, individually and collectively—not the character of the family alone, but the character of the servants. The finer the nature and instinct of the servants, the nearer co-operation is possible in maintaining the home—a co-operation of spiritual forces looking to ways of pleasantness and paths of peace. There is no problem, in or out of the home, that does not resolve itself, in its last analysis, to character. In the home it is the foundation of every problem, as well as its solution,

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